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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON | FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan Avoids Naval Strings

Will Tokyo Navy Rule Asia?

Filipinos Raise Alarm Cry

Supreme Court Saves States

Il Duce Ponders War Offer

Hauptmann Gets No Repeal

JAPAN figures in a new and unanticipated light in the swiftly unfolding affairs of the Naval Limitation Conference at London. The Japanese delegates move to the forefront of each question with a decisiveness which shows that they have a definite policy which is striking and unyielding. They reject as idle the British and American proposal for renewing a naval treaty in 5-5-3 strength. They are as quick to reject the American proposal for a 20 per cent cut in all present naval levels. America and Britain would accept a lesser cut. Japan sidesteps any cut. The Japanese appear to want no restriction on the new navy they realize they may require—They want a navy capable of caring for all their interests in an Orient suddenly gone Japanese.

¶ London's five-power naval conference reflects the still only half-formed developments in the Far East. The news shows new depths and new lengths to which Tokyo has gone in bringing the five provinces of North China under its dominance without firing a gun and yet with an inevitability of effectiveness almost appalling. Roy W. Howard, American newspaper publisher, declares from Manila that the Philippine Republic under present laws will "never materialize." He finds the Filipino leaders, suddenly aware of the depth of Japanese intrigue, ready to revamp their program. He says Japan's arms stretch out a dark shadow across the Philippines embracing the entire Orient and that a political metamorphosis is resulting—He sees the security of Filipino liberty already achieved, rather than national independence, becoming the major political objective.

¶ The alarmed Philippines, says Mr. Howard, will ask the U. S. Congress to make the present form of government permanent "on a territorial basis." If this fails, business leaders plan to seek territorial status under the British flag. Meanwhile China has no such recourse to escape Japan and with a lack of protest that is astonishing the world, apparently means to grant Japan its way. It is easy to estimate great new necessities being weighed by the Japanese in Tokyo and London—What naval limitations can Tokyo accept and still feel itself secure in a Japanized Asia?

¶ The Supreme Court lifts a quiet voice to reverse the New Deal Administration for having once more overlooked the rights of a state. Judge Cardozo writes the opinion which declares a section of the Home Loan Act invalid. It was the part which authorized the taking over by federal authorities of building and loan associations chartered by a state. This is a Wisconsin case. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held that Congress went beyond its constitutional powers and the U. S. Supreme Court upheld that decision. The Supreme Court justices are unanimous, showing how sensitive is this court to the rights of a state. This will make New Deal officials think—It is a definite rebuke to the planning that would throw up sudden oversweeping powers at Washington.

¶ Europe watches with bated breath while Premier Mussolini considers the secret basis of Ethiopian war settlement offered him by Britain and France. Unless he accepts, an oil embargo and all the bitter train of sanctions must take their way. Suddenly the basic situation is seen to have changed. If Italy should accept the conditions and the formerly eager Ethiopia should decline to do so, the shoe would be seen to be pinching on an unexpected foot. Geneva is optimistic, is eager to get the Italo-Ethiopia conflict behind it, but it is solemnly charged with not forgetting the enormous issue involved—The settlement, the world knows, must necessarily make Italy regretful and must set the mark of futility on all aggressive war.

¶ The Supreme Court of the United States denies with a single word a new trial for the convicted kidnaper Hauptmann. The decision affirms that the trial of the Lindbergh baby thief about to be executed in the New Jersey prison was fair and without prejudice to his rights. This is indeed high commendation of what the presiding judge was able to do when so many human circumstances sought to distort the trial and make it the world's chief sensation. Governor Hoffman of New Jersey asks the other members of the Board of Pardons to talk with Hauptmann privately as he has done. Unfortunately the gossip of an outside detective is brought in. This is unfair, unreasoning and should be stopped. As the Supreme Court says, Hauptmann had a perfectly fair trial—The peace and dignity of the law demand that sensation shall not make a mockery of this fact.

The Pinch of Sanctions

Patriotic Fervor and Duce's Iron Will Carry Populace Ahead During Dark Days, but They Begin to Talk Behind Their Hands and Show Unrest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 10—Sanctions have transformed Italy from one of the gayest into perhaps the dullest country in Europe. Various measures and restrictions imposed by the Government to counteract the effect of sanctions have revolutionized the life of the nation. Centuries-old customs have been abandoned without protest. New and unfamiliar habits have been introduced into daily life.

"Patriotic Fervor"

Most people are surprised at the facility of the Italian nation for adapting itself to the new conditions. Patriotic fervor and Il Duce's iron will probably account for the transformation.

But even patriotic fervor, which is now at its highest level, cannot disguise the depressed atmosphere hanging over this Fascist land.

The change in office hours in governmental departments and most public and private establishments has brought with it an all-important alteration in family life.

Siesta Abolished

Hitherto, Italians had their principal meal between noon and 1 p. m. This was inevitably followed by a siesta. With the stroke of his pen Il Duce abolished the siesta and ordered the principal meal for employees in the evening. Employees now generally work between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., with 30 minutes for lunch.

Since employees go home earlier and shops close about 7 o'clock, life in all Italian towns comes to an end before 8 o'clock. Streets in Rome are practically deserted at that hour.

One unexpected result of the sanctions is that most people are spending more time at home.

Living Costs Jump

The one topic of conversation is sanctions and Ethiopia. But nowadays most people talk in a low voice and shake their heads. But comments are frequent on the rise in the cost of living. With the exception of rents, the price of practically every article, including foodstuffs, has increased in the last two months about 20 per cent. No official figures are available.

No Traffic With France

Visible effects of sanctions can best be seen along the Franco-Italian border. The writer crossed the frontier a few days ago. The train which took him from Turin to Modane, and which was composed of four carriages, carried only 11 passengers, two first class, three second class and six third class. Of these only three were foreigners. Only one passenger used the dining car. What really impressed the writer was the complete absence of traffic on the Turin-Modane line. Until Nov. 18 this was one of the spots busiest in Italy, with a large number of good trains running in both directions daily. Not a single goods train was seen along the whole line from Turin to Modane. Traffic with France has entirely ceased.

New Deal's Fate Found to Depend On Middle West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—The coming presidential contest presages a forceful tug-of-war over the farmer whose vote may determine the future history of the New Deal, as rural leaders here viewed the next election today following President Roosevelt's farm speech.

The President's visit to the farm bureau convention in Chicago yesterday helped to focus the agricultural campaign of 1936 and to outline the rural issues.

The farm-belt is debatable territory, it became evident immediately from the discussion among delegates. The Democrats will have to fight to keep the Middle West, while the Republicans will have to fight harder to turn it back to its one-time Republican regularity.

How New Deal Stands

"The New Deal has already lost the East and is slipping in the Far West and mountain states," conceded one of the foremost farm supporters of the AAA, who is also among the best posted politically. "The New Deal will probably lose in the Far West.

"The only place where the New Deal has clicked effectively has been in the Middle West, and here it has been in agriculture. The farmers of this section have the job of being the New Deal's mainstay in the approaching election. The AAA is strong here, and I think that a majority of the farmers of the Middle West will be for it."

Tepid on Social Security

Speculation is opened by the President's address as to how great an appeal the social security program of the Administration will make to the farmers. They did not rise greatly to his passages on economic justice, nor greet with large enthusiasm the

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Connecticut Curbs Sweatshops And Bans Homework

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 10—Complete elimination of Connecticut's homework industries, in which more than 4000 persons had been laboring for wages as low as 3 and 4 cents an hour, was announced today by Joseph M. Tone, state commissioner of labor and factory inspection.

This success climaxes Commissioner Tone's drive against industries which exploit labor through long hours and starvation wages. In this drive, the homework industries constituted the main objective.

Few Exceptions Noted

Today, as a result, no regular work in home industries is permitted, although 100 persons are engaged at home who are physically unfit to work in factories, the commissioner said. Their wages, strictly regulated by the state labor commissioner, are adequate for the work. No other persons are allowed to work at home.

Commissioner Tone declared the drive was of five years' duration, practically the time Mr. Tone has headed Connecticut's labor department. A former union labor official, like James T. Moriarty, the new labor commissioner in Massachusetts, Mr. Tone has the complete confidence of organized labor, which has aided him greatly.

Minimum Wages Set

Most of the homework, he explained, was done in the novelty leather, fabricated metal, necktie and baseball goods industries. Today this work is being done in factories, where it can be regulated and where minimum wages have been established.

No longer, the commissioner said, do whole families work a whole week for $6 or $8. No longer do children fall asleep in schools, as they did in the past when their

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

British Force Reopening Of Peace Scheme

Hoare-Laval Proposal Stirs Strong Controversy in Cabinet and Commons

Amendments Offered

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PARIS, Dec. 10—Reports from London and Geneva of "rebellions" against the Anglo-French plan for peace between Italy and Ethopia struck French officials with a shock tonight.

French who said they expected Premier Benito Mussolini to accept the plan expressed bewilderment over the report that the British Government had suddenly turned against it. But they declared Premier Laval had agreed to make changes which would satisfy the British.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 10—Affirmations in all morning papers here that the Cabinet approved the Hoare-Laval peace terms for the Italo-Ethiopian conflict at last night's meeting are disproved by later news that the plan has been under consideration again today, and in the words of inspired comment "may when published be found to contain smaller concessions to Italy than were at first suggested by Premier Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare."

Approved in Principle

It was actually only after several hours of discussion that the plan was approved "in principle." The Cabinet decided on several amendments which have been communicated to the French Government and will, it is understood, require further negotiations. It is not known how far-reaching or reverse the British amendments are.

It is understood that Mr. Maurice Peterson, Foreign Office expert on Ethiopia, has been ordered back to Paris to resume negotiations with the experts of the French Foreign Office. He came to London to report on the details of the Hoare-Laval formula.

Indignation

The fact is that the details of the proposed settlement as disclosed in the press have aroused such indignation even in the ranks of the Government's warmest supporters that the minority of ministers who fought the plan at yesterday's cabinet meeting felt strong enough to renew their fight today. While the report that Mr. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, had offered his resignation is denied, there is reason to believ that he is strongly opposed to the plan in its present form.

In the House of Commons, too, there is much resentment at the proposal which is described as tantamount to the dismemberment of Ethiopia.

Modifications Sought

Consequently, today has been spent in a strenuous endeavor to find the way to modify the original proposals. It is still too early to say what the outcome will be. Some predict that the British Government will be content with minor changes. Others think it will require major alterations. This, however, would in effect amount to rejection and almost to a vote of lack of confidence in Sir Samuel Hoare.

The British Government is thus in a serious quandary. While it does not want to seem to put a premium on aggression it also does not want to add fuel to the very disturbed European situation nor to seem to be supporting the black race at the expense of the white.

Acceptance of the peace terms in their present form is, however,

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Trying to Save The Blue Eagle's Pinfeathers

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Advisory Council Seeks What Is Best for Business

Seated, Left to Right—Howell Cheney, Emily Newell Blair, James I. O'Neill, Acting Administrator; Maj. George L. Berry. Standing, Left to Right—Charles Edison, Philip Murray, L. C. Marshall, William Green, Who Also Is President of the American Federation of Labor

Business Leaders Claim Conference Set Against Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Big business had either boycotted the Berry industrial conference today or was planning to continue the militant attack which featured the turbulent session yesterday.

On the other hand, organized labor was giving 100 per cent co-operation to the program, and round tables of several hundred unionists were meeting here and there about the city today, divided according to trades and industries.

In this clean-cut cleavage between the two groups many observers saw the raw material for future political developments of deepest importance.

The picture was not absolutely sharp at the edges, however, for a minority group of industrialists, representing generally smaller industries, had come into the Berry program in so far as consenting to name representatives to the Advisory Council meeting scheduled for tomorrow.

Berry Sticks to Guns

At the same time, Maj. George L. Berry had not admitted that the efforts to bring industry, labor and consumers into a harmonious program for co-operation had failed, and in a new statement insisted that the program would be kept going.

Already observers were attempt-

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Page AAA! Chemist Claims 2000 Bushels Of Potatoes to Acre

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—It begins to look as if the Government might have to look into Arthur C. Pillsbury and plow under every third idea of his if they want to curb overproduction. Experimentator Pillsbury can grow 2000 bushels of potatoes to the acre instead of a measley 80 bushels.

In Detroit, Mr. Pillsbury told of his extraordinary experiments with potatoes. To grow 2000 bushels to the acre you don't plow the ground at all. You build a shallow tank on the ground, fill it with six inches of water, cover it with wire netting, cover the netting with a layer of excelsior and plant the potatoes in the excelsior.

But there is one other thing. Into the water you have to place a special chemical diet for the potatoes. Eleven of them are enough to supply the customary sustenance potatoes draw from the soil. From then on all that is required is that the tank be kept filled with water. The excelsior carries the moisture to the roots and later the roots protrude down into the water.

"All the plant energy ordinarily devoted to gaining chemical food and moisture from the soil now may be devoted to creating foliage and potatoes," Mr. Pillsbury explains. "The result is that the plant produces 10 to 20 times as many potatoes as usual, by number and volume.

"Think what this will mean when we work out the right chemical formulas for growing our usual foods," he said. "About 20 cents worth of chemicals and a tank 20 feet square in the back yard will produce enough food to keep any family a year. In Japan, in Italy, even in England the saving of space would be revolutionary."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Dec. 10

Peace Formula —

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — The British Foreign Office announced that Britain was resuming negotiations with France to perfect a war settlement plan. Prime Minister Baldwin simultaneously told the House of Commons: "I am not at all sure that finality has been reached," while discouraging debate on the issue for the present.

These statements were at once interpreted to indicate at least partial rejection by the Cabinet of the settlement plan whose details had prematurely leaked out.

Meanwhile, the Labor and Liberal opposition seethed in an open ferment of revolt against reports of an Anglo-French "sell-out of the League." Even groups of the Government were represented as gravely put out by the terms of the plan as disclosed from Paris. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, was compelled to announce that he would not resign after stories circulated that he felt himself betrayed by Sir Samuel Hoare's dealings with Premier Laval at Paris.

The House of Commons is expected to be the scene of one of the most tense debates of recent times, if the Opposition can gain the floor for criticism of the Government.

Paris — A chorus of praise broke out in the French press over the terms of the settlement plan as unofficially disclosed here. The optimism is not so much due to hopes of speedy settlement, being tempered by the belief that Italy in accepting would be temporizing. Rather France sees in the chance of agreement with Italy the means of presenting a united front to Germany in the forthcoming arms discussions with that country, which represents France's major fear and problem.

China—Invasion by Manchu Army Reported

Peiping (AP) — Chinese sources reported that an invading Manchoukuan army, using tanks and airplanes, had driven the special police of Southeast Chahar into the city of Kuyuan after a battle in which many were killed. As a result of the troop action, it was said, the forces of the Japanese-directed empire of Manchoukuo were in control of more Chinese territory.

Chinese authorities immediately made representations to Lieut. Col. Takahashi, the Japanese military attaché here. He was said to have requested the staff of the Japanese Kwantung army to ask Manchoukuo to desist. He was understood to have told the Chinese that the alleged hostilities were due to a wrong distribution of the police, who operate in the demilitarized zone under an agreement between China and Japan.

Shanghai — Japanese sources said that "malcontents" had occupied the cities of Chinhai and Tacheng on the border of Hopei and Shantung Provinces—an area not included in the projected self-governing area of Hopei and Chahar—and had proclaimed a new "Shantung-Hopei Autonomous Council."

WPA—Calls Technocracy Back for Questioning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The WPA is to conduct research on a hitherto unattempted scale into one of today's major riddles:

To what extent are machines replacing men?

A year's study with 24,000 workers to help collect the needed information, is the plan for the new relief project. The economists working with the WPA will try to determine the facts regarding the impact of technological change on employment and social conditions, and will suggest any remedies that can be devised on the basis of the information.

Hitler—Defends Reich's Socialized Railways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Nuremburg, Ger. — Reichsführer Hitler gave unstinted praise to the Socialist fundamental as illustrated by Germany's state ownership of its railways. His speech was in sharp contrast to the recent remarks of the virtual economic dictator, Dr. Schacht, who bluntly rejected the doctrine of state regulation of industry which most National Socialist theorists embrace.

The Hitler speech extended beyond the use of Socialism for this particular monopoly—into the basic fundamentals involved. "We do not deny the tremendous achievement of capitalist development in the past century," he said, "but we offer the German railway system as impressive demonstration of the possibilities of founding a model enterprise on a different economic basis.

"The railways are conceived and operated in the socialistic spirit and operated on like principles, . . . without consideration of profit or loss." For those "worst sort of capitalist enterprises," which go contrary to the public good for private gain, he said, this Socialist success serves as "a stern warning."

S. S. Majestic—To Be Junked After 14 Years

London (AP) — Shipping circles heard that the 14-year-old S. S. Majestic would soon be withdrawn from the Atlantic service and be broken up for scrap iron. The Mauretania and Olympic already have been ordered to the shipbreakers, to be replaced by the new British supership, the S. S. Queen Mary.

Clipper—Second Pacific Plane Nears Honolulu

Alameda, Calif. (AP) — The Philippine Clipper was 550 miles from Honolulu, its first stop on the second regular air-mail service to Manila, at 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., today.

The Pan American plane was flying at 7800 feet, with clouds below but visibility unlimited.

Capt. J. H. Tilton estimated the plane's speed at 133 miles an hour.

Navies—Japan Insists on Parity First

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Insistence of Japan that the question of naval parity and Japan's plan for a common upper limit for all navies take precedence over all other questions, landed this critical and knotty problem

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Work and Wage Plan Cares For Only 2700 Men

Curley Can't Wait for WPA With Its 120,000 Men Already on Pay Roll

Boston Today—*also sees* — 26,000-ton scrap iron order swell city's all-time foreign shipment record—"Go" order given for $60,000 worth of plans for new City Hall—Stores report biggest Christmas buying since 1929—Light house derrick ship raise Coast Guard amphibion from channel depths.

***Relief*—Curley Won't Wait for U. S. Co-operation**

Arthur G. Rotch, whose position as head of the WPA in Massachusetts makes him the leading distributor of federal largess in the Commonwealth, had only a tolerant smile today for Governor Curley's announced dissatisfaction with the federal relief program in the Commonwealth.

The Governor had announced that he would not wait longer for federal co-operation with his "work and wages" program, but would put 2700 men to work within the week on his own hook and at state expense.

Mr. Rotch smiled because, he said today, 2700 men is a mere drop in the bucket compared with what he has already accomplished in Massachusetts. On WPA rolls today were 120,000 men. Mr. Rotch estimated that there were still 48,000 needing jobs. "I'm very glad that 2700 of these men are to have jobs," he said, "but of course it hardly compares with our program."

Mr. Rotch smiled but Mayor Mansfield did not. He issued a scorching statement criticizing the Governor for announcing he would spend but little of the State's relief funds in Boston. The Mayor blamed failure of the Curley "work and wages" program for Boston's present relief plight, saying that had the Governor's campaign promises been kept it would not now be necessary for the city to extend itself in finding jobs for its needy.

The Mayor also assailed the Governor's announced intention of seeking a senatorial toga. "If he is a failure as a Governor, how can he be any good as a Senator?" the Mayor asked today.

The administrator disclosed today that he conferred with Governor Curley yesterday and that following this conference the Governor had made his announcement concerning the 2700 men. The program, paid for out of the $13,000,000 bond issue voted by the last session of the Legislature, will cost $3,600,000, the Governor said.

It has been admitted by the Governor and other officials that the relief situation in Boston is the most acute in the Commonwealth. The city's welfare department has informed the City Council that many here are now receiving less than subsistence requirements in relief disbursements.

***Scrap Iron*—26,000 Tons Scheduled for Shipment**

While powerful magnet cranes were loading the Norwegian steamer Arna with 7000 tons of Japan-bound scrap iron—probably the largest single cargo of this material ever shipped from Boston—shipping circles reported today that total shipments of 26,000 tons of scrap iron and steel will leave Boston within the next few weeks. This tonnage probably will result in the highest yearly total ever exported from Boston.

The Arna wasn't the only vessel taking on a scrap iron cargo today. Over at the Mystic Wharf in Charlestown, the Greek steamer Iaonnis P. Goulandris was taking on 6000 tons of the so-called sinews of war for "some European port." This method of filling in a ship's charter leaves her destination completely unknown until she finally clears through the customs offices. It has become a common practice accompanying the phenomenal jump of scrap iron exports in recent months.

Awaiting her turn out on the East Boston mud flats was the English steamer Seven Seas Spray, which will tie up at the Army Base for 3500 tons of scrap iron as soon as the Arna has cleared.

All three ships arrived in Boston without cargo, and loading of the iron takes about 10 days.

***City Hall*—Plans For New Structure Forwarded**

The confusion surrounding the future of Boston's projected $2,500,000 new City Hall was cleared appreciably yesterday with the second reading by the City Council of an order calling for $60,000 to be spent on architects' plans for the proposed building.

Rejected more than a month ago as a PWA project, the work on the plans being drawn up by Maginnis & Walsh was suspended until such time as the Council saw fit to appropriate money for their continuation.

Mayor Mansfield, apparently determined upon a new City Hall to replace the present, built in 1862 and long since outmoded, stated that it would be possible for Boston to build

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China Bends Without Breaking

Dictator Chiang Kai-shek Has Had to Bow to Japan Frequently Since He Took Over Control of One-Party Government in Republic; Consolidates Huge Szechuen Province of 50,000,000

The Crisis in China

Fourth of a Series

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—The center of Chinese political power has departed, probably forever, from the glamorous old "Northern Capital" of Peking, now renamed as Peiping, and is now established in the medieval "Southern Capital" of Nanking. The location of the capital at Nanking was in compliance with the injunction of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of modern Chinese nationalism, whose famous "San Min Chu I" (Three People's Principles) are taught to every Chinese schoolchild and invested with almost ritualistic authority.

There are both historical and practical reasons that mark out Nanking as the logical capital of present-day China. It has the sentimental association of being the early capital of the Ming dynasty, which freed China from the Mongol yoke in the fourteenth century. Peiping is too far north to be a suitable capital; moreover, the armed forces which are maintained in the Legation Quarter constantly remind the Chinese of the national humiliation which followed the Boxer outbreak. A still more fundamental objection is the increasing Japanese grip on the North China area around Peiping.

Nanking Forges Ahead

Nanking lies on the mighty Yangtze River and is within easy distance of China's industrial and commercial metropolis, Shanghai. The main original objections to the selection of Nanking as a national capital were the difficult summer climate and the lack of modern accommodations. Nothing could be done about the heat and humidity of a Central China summer. But Nanking has been built up and improved beyond recognition since my former visit to China eight years ago.

Modern government offices, some of them built in a happy combination of Chinese and western style, and modern dwellings have grown up on the site of former shacks and shanties. Wide boulevards, well adapted to motor traffic, have replaced some of the narrow winding alleys of the typical Chinese city. One of the boulevards leads out beyond the thick medieval wall to the Sun Yat-sen Memorial, a highly creditable artistic achievement, rising in terraces up the slope of Purple Mountain, with the beautiful blue tiles, so famous in Chinese architecture, predominating in the roofs and columns.

The mere physical appearance of Nanking, with the visibly large amount of new building, the signs of life and activity, the improved sanitary standards, the diminution in the number of beggars, indicate that the new Nationalist regime in China has some achievements to its credit. The population is said to have doubled during the last few years and is now in the neighborhood of 1,000,000.

What is the Nanking Government and what has been its balance-sheet of political success and failure?

When I first arrived in China, in May, 1927, the Nationalist movement, headed by the Kuomintang, or National People's Party, had split into two factions. The more conservative elements rallied around Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who had established himself in Nanking, while a rival radical regime had been set up in Hankow, under the influence of Michael Borodin, the astute Russian Communist adviser to the Chinese Nationalists. Nanking and Chiang Kai-shek survived, while the Hankow Government collapsed and evaporated in the summer of 1927.

What Happened to Them

It was interesting to trace the subsequent careers of the leading actors in the Hankow phase of the revolution, most of whom I had met in 1927. Some of them, like Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo, son of Sun Yat-sen,

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Connecticut Wipes Out Homework Industries

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parents kept them working into the early morning on homework products to earn a few more cents for food.

"Real wages," he added, "have replaced starvation wages and no one in need of the work has lost needed money. Rather they have gained through the improved industrial conditions."

Laws Strengthened

Explaining how the campaign succeeded, Commissioner Tone said the old homework law was amended so that only the handicapped were allowed to work at home. To qualify, the person now must obtain a certificate from the labor department which is proof that the holder is unable to work in a factory.

In addition, the department eager to clamp down harder on the home work industry with which legitimate factories cannot compete, is backing a measure to prevent out-of-state firms from sending homework into Connecticut.

Along with the drive against home-work industries, the Commissioner has "cracked down" on the sweatshops in Connecticut, declaring that his department was the first to conduct an "antisweatshop" campaign.

He revealed that the sweatshop drive resulted in over 100 arrests. The department lost only one case in court. Through constant factory inspection, upon which Mr. Tone is now concentrating, sweatshop conditions are being eliminated. In fact, the commissioner insisted, Connecticut is practically free of this worker exploitation.

Prison for Violators

It is now risky for industrialists to operate sweatshops in the "Nutmeg State" for the department has obtained legislation under which the second offense carries a 30-day jail sentence. Other offenses carry correspondingly severe penalties. And, Mr. Tone declared, few factory operators care to take the risk with factory inspection so rigid.

Regarding factory inspection work, Mr. Tone revealed that union experts are used as the policemen. These labor "policemen" are ever watchful that factories maintain the required safety devices on machinery and that factories are sanitary.

In addition, women are barred from working in various establishments after 10 p. m. The commissioner is keeping a close watch on this type of employment. Only a few days ago reports sifted in that road houses were employing women between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. The commissioner sent out his inspectors. Action is expected shortly.

Child Labor

Child labor in Connecticut will be wiped out in 1936 under a child labor law passed by the last Legislature. This law prohibits the employment of minors under 16 in industry, except in such work as selling newspapers.

Mr. Tone, chief backer of this legislation, handed the laurel wreath of praise to church leaders, civic-minded persons and labor officials for its success, pointing out that they united to force it through the Legislature.

Since its passage, the Connecticut child labor law has been used as a model for an interstate child labor compact, which the Conference on Interstate Labor Compacts hopes will be adopted by a majority of the industrial states, whose unequal labor standards now cause unfair competition.

Strike Settlement

Another feat of note under Mr. Tone's regime is the settlement of numerous strikes in Connecticut.

During his administration the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration was transferred to his department. According to Mr. Tone this board had not functioned in strikes for 35 years, because of the inadequacy of its power. Given greater authority and placed under the supervision of Mr. Tone, this board stepped into numerous important strikes and settled them to the satisfaction of the workers.

Praised by Governor

Mr. Tone's work has been so satisfactory to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who appointed him, that the latter recently renamed him to the post. Proof of the Governor's approval is contained in a speech he made at Yale during the 1934 campaign, contrasting the labor department before and after Mr. Tone took office.

"On further study I was forced to conclude that the Department of Labor was a dismal joke," he said. "The reports and statistics which it had been issuing annually were utterly unreliable. For several years the department had been a reservoir for lame political ducks."

Protection for Worker

"The Democratic commissioner whom I appointed . . . has built up an outstanding Department of Labor, comparable to the best in the other states of the Union. . . . For the first time in several years workers in factories now have the protection to which they are entitled under the law."

Many employers, against whom the commissioner has acted swiftly and harshly, do not approve of his actions, and consider him a radical, but labor is ready to support him in any fight.

Labor Supports Him

Mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor, particularly if Governor Cross fails to seek re-election, Mr. Tone has already received labor's promise of support. On the commissioner's office wall, in a neat frame, hangs a resolution passed by the Connecticut Federation of Labor, reading "Be it Resolved that the members of the Connecticut Federation of Labor indorse the candidacy of Labor Commissioner Joseph M. Tone for any elective office he may desire."

This resolution was adopted in recognition of the commissioner's service to labor during his term as labor official, State Senator and labor commissioner, in advocating liberal labor legislation.

Friend of Labor

Joseph M. Tone
Connecticut's Commissioner of Labor and Factory Inspection

Will Provides for Foundation

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10 (AP)—A bequest, possibly running into millions of dollars, left by the late Joseph B. Whitehead, widely known Atlantan, provides for establishment of a charitable foundation in honor of his father, who was one of the founders of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company.

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League Betrayal Seen in Proposal To Split Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — Denouncing the reported Franco-British agreement to offer half of Ethiopia to Mussolini as an "attempt to betray the League of Nations," Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, gave a clear indication here last night of the hostile reaction of pro-League circles in America.

If the agreement is put into effect, Mr. Buell forecast that a number of the 50 nations who have agreed to sanctions will quit the League.

"The fundamental difficulty in the present situation," said Mr. Buell in a forthright radio address, "is that both England and France as well as the United States have stolen other people's territory in the past, and they have a guilty conscience in now attempting to stop Mussolini from following their example."

Sang Different Tune Once

"If the French and British Governments favor the scrapping of the League Covenant and Anti-War Pact in favor of the more immediate situation they should have said so long ago. They spoke a different language, however, last September at Geneva and largely as a result more than 50 nations went to the unprecedented step of declaring Italy to be an aggressor state and applying severe sanctions against her.

"To back down at this late date would constitute an obvious triumph of Mussolini over the League Covenant and the Anti-War Pact. It is extremely doubtful whether a number of states who belong to the League, including the British Dominions, will accept these proposals or if they are forced by events to accept them, then I should not be surprised if some of them would resign from the League.

Have Guilty Consciences

"The fundamental difficulty in the present situation is that both England and France as well as the United States have stolen other people's territory in the past and they have a guilty conscience in now attempting to stop Mussolini from following their own example despite the Anti-War Pact and the League of Nations.

"The United States is reversing its past policy of imperialism by withdrawing its marines from Latin-American countries and giving freedom to the Philippines.

"But so far neither France nor England is willing to sacrifice anything of value which they own but are apparently willing to sacrifice Ethiopia which they do not own at all.

"The proposal announced, if actually adopted, is bound to cause disillusionment to millions of people in every country who recently were encouraged that the League of Nations would after all prove to be an institution advancing international order and justice.

Will Increase Suspicions

"This proposal is bound to increase the belief that the Baldwin Government supported the League until after winning the November election but now feels safe to return to the old game of power politics. This proposal is bound to increase the sentiment in America which favors complete isolation in European affairs."

Mr. Buell declared that the United States, confronted by the present crisis should strengthen its neutrality legislation to give the President power to stop the shipment of raw materials, such as oil and cotton and should strengthen its efforts to remove the world financial and economic tensions which are underlying causes of war. One more effort should be made, he said, at economic recovery and the settlement of the disputes between the "have" and the "have not" powers.

Increase of 30 P. C. Figured in Income Of Automotive Worker

DETROIT, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association reported today that the incomes of automotive workers during 1935 will be at least 30 per cent higher than in 1934.

The hourly wage rate averages 76 cents, the report said, which is 6 per cent above 1934, and 6.5 per cent higher than in 1929. The rate compares with an average for all manufacturing industries of 57 cents an hour, the association said.

The report pointed out, however, that because of methods used to spread employment, the workers' annual incomes are not as high as they were in 1929. Offsetting this in part is a decline of 20 per cent in living costs from the 1929 level.

Employment in the industry, excluding parts plants, averaged 289,582 last year and 320,484, a gain of 10.7, this year.

The total 1934 pay roll was $322,073,000 and in 1935 it is estimated at $411,694,000, an increase of 27.8 per cent.

Production gained at the same rate as total pay rolls; the increase of from 2,525,000 cars and trucks made in the 1934 production year to 3,208,000 in the production year ending Aug. 31, 1935, amounting to 27 per cent.

Total hours worked this year were 20.7 per cent greater than last, and average earnings per week worked were $26.99, against a 1934 average of $23.37, an increase of 15.5 per cent.

Headmaster's Door Has Traffic Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

TO ENSURE that he is not disturbed while he is at work, Mr. T. Ellis, principal of the Rhyl County School in Wales, has installed, with the aid of the natural science master, a special system of traffic lights over his study door.

When he is busy a red light shines and the word "busy" is flashed across the lights. When he is disengaged an amber light shines and the word "knock" is lighted up. After this instruction has been obeyed a green light flashes on, with the words "come in."

Dern Praises Work For Recovery Done By Engineer Corps

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—River and harbors improvement and flood control activities of the army engineers' corps were praised today by Secretary Dern as a substantial aid toward the economic recovery.

He said in his annual report that $201,240,177 was spent for such work in the fiscal year ended last June, providing direct employment for 79,500 persons and indirect employment for an estimated 200,000 more.

Flood Control

The report said 280 "economically justifiable" flood control projects, estimated to cost $397,000,000, have been selected as eligible for inclusion in the work relief program and that the war department was prepared to submit applications for the funds. The projects were not named.

Secretary Dern reported the status of the war department's chief inland waterway operations as follows:

Construction of a nine-foot barge channel from the mouth of Mississippi River to St. Paul and Minneapolis, approximately 50 per cent completed. An allotment of $25,000,000 from relief funds provides for construction of five additional locks and four additional dams, leaving one lock and 10 dams to be undertaken.

Complete Channel

An allotment of $10,000,000 practically will complete the channel to Omaha, Neb., in the eight to nine-foot channel project on the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa. Additional funds could be utilized to advantage to insure completion to Sioux City by the time the Fort Peck, Montana, reservoir is ready for use, the report said. The channel improvement and the reservoir are parts of the same navigation project and obviously they should be finished simultaneously, it said.

"Remarkable progress" was reported on the Fort Peck Dam, which now is 50 per cent completed. Expenditures to Aug. 1, 1935 were placed at more than $33,000,000.

Replacement Needed

The report said the recent Supreme Court decision limiting the diversion of water from the Great Lakes has made essential the replacement of existing locks and dams on the Illinois River by two new locks and dams to insure a dependable channel. The Secretary "urgently" recommended that funds be made available for the purpose at an early date, "since otherwise the reduced diversion will materially hamper navigation on this connecting waterway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico."

The report of the Passamaquoddy (Maine) tidal power project said "plans and specifications are being prepared and construction work will shortly be underway."

Argentine Italians Aid Compatriots at Home

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 10 (AP)—More than 15 tons of canned meat, butter and cheese were loaded onto the liner Conte Grande Saturday as Christmas gifts from Argentine Italians for their relatives and friends in Italy, to help them resist League of Nations sanctions.

The packages will arrive at Genoa Dec. 23.

AAA Tax Bitterly Assailed At Supreme Court Hearing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court heard AAA processing levies denounced today as a "regulatory exaction masquerading as a tax."

Former Senator George Wharton Pepper, counsel for the Hoosac Mills Corporation of Massachusetts, upbraided New Deal contentions that its crop control plan is constitutional

"It is as clear a case as ever came before this court," he asserted, while Solicitor General Stanley Reed bided his time for a last word on behalf of the Government.

Tax Called Regulatory

As Mr. Pepper elaborated his argument, the nine justices listened intently.

"The tax is regulatory," he insisted. "And doesn't even have to follow the formula prescribed in the law."

Only processing taxes are directly involved in the case, but the Court of Appeals at Boston held the entire act unconstitutional.

Mr. Pepper contended one AAA purpose was "expansion of the markets" and likened that to "rigging the market."

While Mr. Reed made notes for his rebuttal, Edward R. Hale of Boston, for the Hoosac side, expounded its contention that the AAA comprised an improper delegation of authority by Congress.

Cotton Control

Compulsory cotton control took its place today in the balance in which the Supreme Court weighs constitutionality of laws.

The tribunal set aside time in the late afternoon, after completion of arguments on AAA, for oral debate on the Bankhead Act.

It has been assailed as invalid by Lee Moor, a Texas planter. He seeks to compel the Texas & New Orleans Railway to transport his cotton without tags attached to show he had complied with the legislation.

Upholds Constitutionality

Mr. Reed argued that the Agricultural Adjustment Act squared with the Constitution in every way.

Members of the court generally listed as "conservatives" made their interest manifest with questions so pointed as almost to convey an impression of skepticism. Two "liberal" justice, however, phrased interrogations that seemed to help the solicitor.

Mr. Justice Sutherland, usually grouped with the "conservatives," wanted to know of Mr. Reed where the rules laid down by Congress in authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to fix the amount of the tax were to be found. Mr. Reed directed his attention to a section of the Government's brief.

McReynolds Takes Hand

Then Mr. Justice McReynolds, who excoriated the New Deal in the famous gold clause decisions of last winter, asked "Who fixes the tax and how does he fix it?"

Mr. Reed replied that this was done by the Agriculture Department and followed a formula laid out in the supporting law, under which it was intended that the farmer receive "a fair exchange value" for the products of his land.

"The farmer buys silk stockings and woolen coats," Mr. Justice McReynolds commented with some asperity.

Still More Questions

After Mr. Justice McReynolds and others of the conservative group had harried Mr. Reed with questions as to how the tax was arrived at and what processes were used in determining its amount and if any subsequent changes were made in that figure, Mr. Justice Brandeis entered the questioning.

He asked if the rates were not based upon a "very definite finding," and Mr. Justice Stone, like Brandeis, generally regarded as a liberal, asked if the tax was not based upon a "presented fact." Mr. Reed agreed.

Mr. Justice Butler of the Conservative group, swung in with more questions on how the calculations were made and Mr. Justice Brandeis asked if the method employed was not one "commonly pursued in the Government." Again the Solicitor General agreed.

Accepts Court Ruling

Mr. Reed accepted on behalf of the Government the rule laid down by the tribunal in the NRA case—that emergency conditions do not justify laws violating the Constitution.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

F	A	R	A	F	E	T
O	■	O	N	E	■	A
I	T	S	■	L	A	P
■	A	T	T	A	R	■
G	A	R	■	G	A	M
A	■	A	L	I	■	A
S	O	L	A	C	E	D

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

at the head of the list today. The British plan for qualitative limitation by categories, which was to be taken up simultaneously, has been put off.

This means a test of strength between the various delegations at once, and the remainder of the conference is likely to be affected by the outcome.

Conference tackles issue of total tonnages: Page 4.

Russia—Vodka Declines, Food and Cosmetics Rise

Moscow (AP) — A large decrease in the production of the famous Russian drink, vodka, was noted in the "light industry" figures for 1935 now made public. The production of perfume, face powder, soap, and food items showed a noteworthy increase during the year.

The Soviet food industry was 2½ per cent over the annual production plan on Dec. 1, having already produced 79,000 tons more meat and 11,000 tons more butter than in the corresponding period of 1934. The vodka output declined by 9,510,000 quarts.

A total of 40,000,000 boxes of face powder were produced; there was a 50 per cent gain in the production of tooth powder and a 13,000-ton increase in the manufacture of laundry soap.

Geneva—League Council Meets Dec. 17

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva — A special session of the League Council was convoked for Dec. 17. Ostensibly the meeting is to discuss the transfer of some 25,000 Assyrians from Iraq to Syria. However, it is expected that the Council might wish to discuss any settlement negotiations with Italy. Baron Aloisi, the Italian delegate, is expected to attend, which will bring him to the scene of action without committing him to any League procedure in respect to the Ethiopian war.

There is open talk of postponing the Sanctions Committee meeting on the oil embargo called for Dec. 12. Presumably such a move depends on whether any serious negotiations materialize. No direct request for a delay has been received.

Italo-Ethiopian—Emperor Likely to Refuse Plan

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Addis Ababa — Ethiopian officials categorically denied that their Emperor would ever surrender a single foot of his territory to Italy. This was their answer to the reported Anglo-French settlement plan.

Geneva — A refusal of Ethiopia to agree to the Anglo-French plan, it was said here, would at once dampen any negotiations with Italy.

Washington — The Foreign Policy Association, through its president, Raymond L. Buell, branded the Paris settlement terms as "betrayal of the League," and he forecast that its acceptance would see many loyal member-nations quit the League.

Rome — In conflict of opinion, some groups believe that prospects for settlement are the best yet, while others believe Premier Mussolini would rather have a few victories from Marshal Badoglio before negotiating.

Alberta—Victims of Mine Disaster Found

Coalhurst, Alta. (AP) — Rescue workers recovered the bodies of 16 men killed in an explosion at the mine of the Lethbridge collieries. Authorities said the cause of the explosion might never be known. One theory was that sparks from a telephone circuit had ignited gas in the mine; another was that a small cave-in, causing spontaneous combustion, could have ignited fine particles of coal dust floating through the workings.

Nazis Curbed—Estonia and Yugoslavia Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Two of the many National Socialist parties in central and northern Europe were curbed by sharp tightening of the check-rein:

Tallinn, Estonia — The Estonian dictatorship forestalled what it called a threatened seizure of power by National Socialists, arresting 14 chief Opposition leaders and several score of others. The plot was said to involve laying armed siege to a meeting hall here, where government leaders are in session. The Government said it would use any means whatever to stamp out National Socialist power.

Zagreb, Yugoslavia — Two National Socialist organizations were dissolved by the Government. They had allegedly used all possible means to inject National Socialist racial doctrines and culture into the schools, and into many localities all over Yugoslavia.

Germany—Mayor of Berlin Resigns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin — Heinrich Sahm, Chief Mayor of Berlin and one of the few Leftist officials to survive the coming of National Socialism, resigned his mayoralty. He will be named to some other government post, it was said.

Herr Sahm held his office from pre-Hitlerite days, coming to Berlin from Danzig, where he was head of the Free City Government and vigorously opposed the growing power of National Socialism there. Later at Berlin, he became a National Socialist, when that party came to power, he persisted in buying from Jews, was expelled from the party by a court, and reinstated by Reichsführer Hitler himself, because of his popularity.

President—Holds Conference on Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt was back at his desk today, with a mass of accumulated business before him, foremost of which was a budget conference with the Secretary of the Treasury and Acting Director of the Budget. For the first time since Mr. Roosevelt came to office a regular press conference, scheduled for this afternoon, was canceled.

Cuba—Mendieta Asked to Resign Before Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Cuba's national election, called for Jan. 10, has hit a new snag. Carlos Menocal, former President and candidate of the Menocalista Party, has refused to allow his followers to go to the polls unless President Mendieta resigns, it was learned here.

Ex-President Menocal suspects the Government will convert the new electoral plan of Princeton University's President Dodds to its own use. The plan enabled co-operating parties to vote for the same electors, who would thereupon name one fusion candidate for all of them. If President Mendieta resigns, Señor Menocal believes that in some way there will be more assurance that the Government will not tamper with the electors' choice of candidates.

Colleges Have Lowered Standards, Director Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—The depression has injured higher education in the United States by forcing colleges to lower their standards and adopt unsound financial methods to attract students, Frank Bowles, acting director of admission in Columbia University, declared in his annual report to President Nicholas Murray Butler.

Students finishing in the lower quarter of their secondary school classes have been admitted to many colleges in an effort to keep enrollment at pre-depression figures, Mr. Bowles asserts, adding that an inferior student body incapable of maintaing high educational standards has resulted.

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WPA Seeks Facts To Solve Paradox In Unemployment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Striving to get an authentic picture of the part played by changes of production methods in the national economy, the Works Progress Administration has initiated a survey of "technological unemployment" that apparently began back in the prosperous days of the '20's.

Besides giving federal officials a better insight into the long-range phase of unemployment, the survey will give immediate employment to 24,000 "white-collar" workers taken from relief rolls. The study to be directed from Philadelphia by David Weintraub, will require nearly a year.

Has Three Main Objectives

Objectives of the study, according to Corrington Gill, assistant WPA administrator, will be (1) a comprehensive statement of the economic role played by changes in methods of production; (2) measurement of the net effects on total employment of changes in production methods, and of the effects on the various industries, occupations and age groups; and (3) analysis of the social problems arising from changes in production techniques and the outlining of a remedial program.

Decision to undertake the technological study was made on the basis of a disclosure that employment was decreasing even while production was soaring in the decade before 1929.

More Goods but Fewer Jobs

From 1920 to 1929, it was noted, the volume of production in manufacturing industries increased 37 per cent, while employment dropped about 2 per cent. WPA officials observed from these statistics that while "technological changes have resulted in tremendous increases in the volume of goods and services, they have been accompanied by greater economic insecurity of the individual worker."

At the present time government statisticians estimate that there are approximately 10,000,000 persons out of work, but nobody knows what percentage of these have been permanently replaced by machines and may never find their former jobs open to them despite improvement in business.

Paradox Grows Complicated

In announcing the survey which will form a part of a $12,000,000 WPA research project, Mr. Gill made public a preliminary report revealing that freight car loadings increased 6 per cent from 1923 to 1929 while employment on steam railroads declined 10 per cent; the production of coal increased 10 per cent from 1919 to 1929 and was accompanied by a decerase in employment of about 14 per cent and that despite an increase in the production of agricultural commodities, 800,000 agricultural workers were displaced between 1919 and 1927.

"These are some of the facts of common observation which even prior to 1930 served to concentrate attention on a problem commonly referred to as "technological unemployment,'" commented Mr. Gill.

Republicans Told To Outdo Democrats In Reform Policies

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10 (AP)—Former Senator Joseph I. France today listed the "first indispensable step" toward a Republican victory in 1936 as "confession of our mistakes, self-purification, and a reconsecration of our party to truth."

Mr. France, who was defeated in 1932 for the Republican presidential nomination, assailed "too many" G. O. P. leaders who, he said, "come to look upon our party as an organization for the purpose of putting sit-patters in soft chairs and steam-heated offices to enjoy fat salaries."

In an address prepared for delivery at the luncheon of the Baltimore City Federation of Republican Women, he recommended progressive action in the forthcoming campaign.

"We dare not sound a battle cry of 'reaction,'" he said. "We must not attack President Roosevelt for being too progressive, we must prove ourselves to be more so, and promise swifter progress, under the orderly processes of law."

"We must face the coming campaign with honesty, justice and reason," he added. "We must remember, before our opponents remind us, that the chaos which confronted President Roosevelt when he took office was not of his making.

"The failure to apply the American doctrine to the postwar situation, our disregard of moral purpose and moral method, brought the predicted catastrophe, when, by obedience, we might have had unprecedented prosperity."

Mr. France asserted that attempts to balance the budget and restore the gold standard under present conditions would bring "slavery, starvation, perhaps revolution."

Bus Line to Ignore Labor Board Order

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Counsel for the Greyhound Bus Lines said in effect yesterday that the company would ignore the Labor Relations Board's order that it "cease and desist" from interfering with the rights of its employees to bargain collectively.

"Fortunately, orders of the labor board have no force until passed upon by a court of competent jurisdiction," said a statement issued by Ivan Bowen, attorney for the lines. "Greyhound Lines will, therefore, give no greater recognition to the order of the labor board, which it deems invalid, than does the law itself."

Mr. Bowen contended that if the board's order is lawful "then the right of an employee to contract with his employer for services has been abolished in the United States and the management of business has been taken out of the hands of the owner and placed in a governmental bureau."

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Archimedes Screw, Invented About 200 B. C., Still Is Used in Egypt

Ancient Crafts in Modern Times—V

Since the development of the steam engine and later the electric motor, much of the tedious labor to which men applied themselves in ages past has been supplanted by automatic machinery. Irrigation of normally dry fields is one such task, and throughout the world thousands of reclaimed acres now feed millions of persons because dams have been built to conserve water and pumps have been installed to carry it where needed.

Yet still in use in many parts of the world where manpower is cheap, are the most primitive methods of irrigation in use 2000 years ago. Perhaps the most intriguing of these is the Archimedes' screw, invented by Archimedes of Syracuse around the year 200 B. C.

It is very simple in construction consisting of a hollow tube, six to ten feet long, with a corkscrew-shaped diaphragm running through from end to end. It is placed on the bank of a stream in an inclined position, the top being about three feet higher than the base.

Along the diameter of the cylinder runs a shaft to which is attached at the upper end a crank. By means of this the whole contrivance can be revolved. This causes the water to proceed up the internal screw and flow on to the soil. In Egypt, shadoof and screw are often seen side by side.

Wishes of People Favor Businesses Of Moderate Size

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—C. M. Chester, president of General Foods Corporation, reported that the final tally of a poll made among 50,000 persons revealed last night that "the belief is widespread that large corporations are not altogether good for the country."

On the preferable size of business, 59.6 per cent declared for medium-sized firms, 15.3 per cent for large companies and 25.1 per cent for small companies.

Statisticians of his corporation drafted and mailed throughout the country questionnaires on what people thought about wages paid by large companies, about treatment of employees, about the size of taxes paid by business men, about government regulation of business and about the desirability of the size of businesses.

Of the 7685 who answered the question about wages, 63.9 per cent said they were too low, 33.1 per cent said they were about right and 3 per cent said they were too high.

Of the 7736 answering on large companies, relations to employees 36.6 per cent said the treatment was good, 17 per cent bad, 46.4 per cent so-so.

On taxes, 40.9 per cent said business paid too high taxes, 33.3 per cent said the taxes were about right and 25.9 per cent too low.

On Government regulation of business, 25.9 per cent said it was about right, 43.3 per cent said "too much" and 30.8 per cent said "not enough."

Streets Puncture Proofed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Boy Scouts of this city are engaged in a busy campaign to rid the streets and alleys of "puncture pests," such as tacks, nails, pieces of glass, or anything else that might damage a tire. They collect all the "pests" they can find and toss them into an old boiler set up at a main intersection. One troop brought in 11,400 pests the first week.

5-Year Program Of Public Works Menaced in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Dec. 10—Resignation of the Cabinet of Joaquin Chapaprieta has seriously interfered with the prospects of a five-year plan of public works which has been in process of development by the Government. The plan contemplated public works to cost 1,720,000,000 pesetas ($245,000,000)—that is an annual outlay of 345,000,000 pesetas.

In a recent address to Parliament, the Minister of Public Works emphasized the enormous number of villages still sunken in the depths of medieval stagnation. There are, he said, no fewer than 8000 villages entirely without communication with the outside world, and 3000 which have no water. He pointed out that there were hundreds of villages in permanent danger from floods, and there were 200 small ports of refuge which had been left unfinished. He was anxious for the disappearance of 16,000 dangerous level crossings.

A start was to have been made on road building so that isolated villages might be connected at a cost of 75,000,000 pesetas, roads and bridges in an unfinished state were to be completed at a cost of 100,000,000, and localities with under 20,000 inhabitants were to be given water supply at a cost of 130,000,000. Hydraulic works would reach a total of 130,000,000 to be expended in small enterprises, and 350,000,000 would be earmarked for works to be undertaken by the Hydraulic Confederations.

On ports alone and fishing villages the state was disposed to expend 390,000,000.

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On a sunny summer day last August we sought out red-ripe tomatoes, drooping in lush perfection from their vines. Heavy they felt in the hand—heavy with rich vitamins and rich food values. They were prize tomatoes, grown from special seedlings bred and cross-bred by Heinz. We plucked them. Sped them in haste to shining kitchens, there to capture and imprison all the glowing August flavor they had garnered. Today, it's yours in sparkling Heinz Tomato Juice. See how your sun-starved being will thrill to its ruddy goodness! 57
HEINZ Tomato Juice

HEINZ 57

How to put your BEST SOUP forward
Now is the time for all good cooks to come to the aid of the Christmas party—to plan the overture that will open the feast of the year with a flourish! Put the first course over and you're well on the way to getting the meal across. So take no chance. Let there be Heinz *Home-Style* Soup at your festive board!
For that fussy Christmas dinner a rich cream soup will go well. Let's serve, for instance, relishful Heinz Cream of Mushroom or Cream of Tomato. We use prized home recipes and the most extra-choice ingredients obtainable. Only small portions are cooked at a time—simmered slowly in open kettles so that all the delicious flavor is thoroughly "brewed in." Then the soup is sealed in stout tins—complete and perfect—ready to heat and enjoy.
All this we do to give you soups made *your way*—without the fuss and bother. So put your best soup forward—Heinz Home-Style Soup—and shorten Christmas kitchen-time while doing so. Twenty delicious kinds to choose from. See them at your grocer's.
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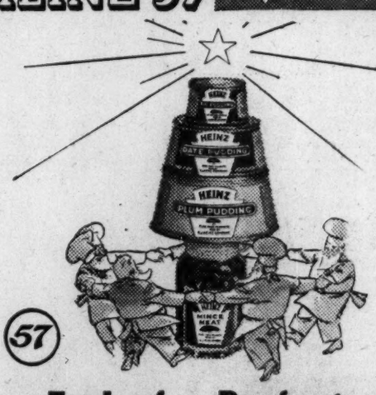
Chicken Gumbo Creole
Clam Chowder
Consommé Madrilène
Bean Soup
Onion Soup
Consommé
Pepper Pot
Beef Broth
Scotch Broth
Mock Turtle
Vegetable Soup
Cream of Spinach
Cream of Mushroom
Cream of Oyster
Cream of Asparagus
Cream of Green Pea
Cream of Celery
Cream of Tomato
Corn Chowder
HEINZ HOME-STYLE SOUPS

HEINZ 57

End of a Perfect HOLIDAY MEAL
Royal finale to a feast—the hallowed Christmas pie or pudding! Heinz makes a plum pudding chuck-full of luscious fruits and other yummy things. It's concocted (with reverent ceremony) according to an old, authentic English recipe—and is it good! You need only heat and serve. Heinz Mincemeat comes skillfully prepared and seasoned, ready to fill your best holiday pies. Less hearty are Heinz Fig and Date puddings—all worthy of the Christmas feast. Cap off your holiday meal with one of these olden-time dishes.
HEINZ PUDDINGS & MINCEMEAT

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INDIA RELISH
Here's a sweet pickle relish that goes well with fowl and other meat. Heinz makes it from choice vegetables and pickles—all finely chopped and richly spiced.
Accessories to the FEAST

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Naval Delegates Tackle Total Tonnage Question

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 10—Japan's demand for naval parity dominated the opening business session of the Naval Conference today as its delegates forced aside the program of procedure prepared by the British.

Instead of simultaneous consideration as planned of both quantitative and qualitative limitation problems, restrictions on total tonnage in the first case, and restrictions on sizes and types of ships and guns in the second, the conference gave way to Japanese insistence that their proposal for a common upper limit for all navies of the world must be considered and decided before any other subject is taken up.

Hardest Question First

While this does not rule out subsequent consideration of qualitative limitation, once the question of parity is settled one way or the other, it does mean that the most acute and controversial problem facing the conference is the first on the schedule, and that the treatment of all other questions will inevitably be tinged by results of the first skirmish.

Insistence of the Japanese on concentrating the conference on the parity problem in the beginning followed swift rejection last night by Vice-Admiral Osami Nagano of the American proposal for a 20 per cent cut in the treaty limits of all fleets.

Restricts Scope of Accord

The Japanese move is a serious blow to the hopes of a conciliatory attitude on the part of all delegations. While little expectation had been held for real quantitative limitation, it had been hoped that the Japanese would be less positive in an advance rejection of all such suggestions.

The result of this uncompromising atmosphere is little conducive to a constructive accord. It almost certainly tends to limit the prospects to a minor qualitative limitation agreement.

Capital Ship Defined

The question of size can, if necessary, be isolated from the question of numbers of war vessels. The Washington treaty fixed a maximum tonnage for capital ships of 35,000 and aircraft carriers of 27,000 tons. Any vessel over 10,000 tons carrying guns of more than eight-inch caliber was defined as a capital ship.

The London Treaty established maximums for the other types under 10,000 tons and carrying an armament with a lower caliber than 8-inch. It defines cruisers as "surface vessels of war, other than capital ships or aircraft carriers, the standard displacement of which exceeds 1850 tons or with a gun above 5.1-inch caliber." Destroyers are surface vessels of less than 1850 tons and with a gun not above 5.1-inch.

Submarines are limited to 2000 tons with guns not above 5.1-inch. Each of the signatories, however, was allowed to "retain, build or acquire" not more than three submarines of between 2000 and 2800 tons and carrying guns up to 6.1-inch.

Smaller Craft Exempted

At the lower end of the scale, the London Treaty exempted from limitation all naval surface vessels of less than 600 tons and those between 600 and 2000 tons provided they did not mount a gun above 6.1-inch, or more than four guns above 3-inch, or were designed to launch torpedoes or to travel at a speed of more than 20 knots.

Are the naval powers to keep these definitions and restrictions in being after the Washington and London treaties go into the discard? It is argued that, if not, the opportunities for competitive designing among naval architects will be greatly intensified.

At present, competition is limited in several important directions—size, gun caliber, number of heavy guns, fitting of landing platforms for aircraft on capital ships. It is also forbidden to design merchant ships which can be converted into vessels of war, other than providing "the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6-inch caliber."

Speed and Armor-Plating

So far as the five signatories of these two treaties are concerned, competition is thus in a large degree limited to the problems of getting higher speeds and stronger armor-plating. Of course, non-signatories are not bound by these restrictions and Germany has already produced her famous "pocket battleships" which mount 11-inch guns on 10,000-ton vessels, as against the 8-inch guns allowed to the Washington Powers—United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

Germany, however, has now signed a naval treaty with Great Britain by which her strength is limited to 35 per cent of the British, except in submarines in which she may if she likes claim parity. It is therefore easier than formerly to bring Germany into a naval limitation agreement. The only other great power outside the present negotiations, Soviet Russia, is not expected to raise insuperable difficulties if it is desired to continue the qualitative restrictions of the London and Washington treaties.

Expensive Possibilities

Failing such conditions, the powers will find themselves faced with all sorts of expensive possibilities. Each time a new category is invented, every naval power will have to adopt it. The pocket battleship will become a necessity for all the naval powers, until one of them caps it with an 11,000-ton ship of greater speed carrying 12-inch guns. All the other powers will then have to scrap their pocket battleships and follow this lead.

There will be the same story for destroyers and submarines. The latter will no longer be restricted to 2000 or 2800 tons but will get progressively larger—and more expensive. Capital ships instead of staying "put" at 36,000 tons will go back to the 42,000 of the British leviathan, Hood, and may even be expected to mount still higher.

Hence a determined attempt is to be made to keep at any rate the technical limitations of the Washington and London Treaties and embody them in a new agreement.

Vicious Arms Circle Told in Woman's Wit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Dec. 10

THE armaments situation is neatly summed up in the following paragraph of an article by C. E. M. Joad on "Pacificists and Sanctions" in the New Statesman and Nation:

"Armaments, we hold, never have made the world safe and never will. You cannot insure against war by devoting all your savings to the storing of explosives, and the possession of vast armaments begets sooner or later the itch to use them. It also begets fear in others that they will be used. Hence arises the well-known vicious circle whose circumference has been most concisely perambulated by the lady who announced: 'We must build our fleet up to what they said they would build theirs up to if we built ours up.'"

League Official Answers Cardinal On Birth Control

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Cardinal Hayes' condemnation of advocates of birth control evoked a challenge yesterday from Mrs. Marguerite Benson, executive director of the American Birth Control League. She called upon the Roman Catholic archbishop of New York "to prove" his statements.

"The Cardinal," commented Mrs. Benson, "said he discussed such a topic in public reluctantly. Of course, he was reluctant. His church has got itself into a very difficult situation. As long ago as 1932 a booklet entitled 'The Sterile Period in Family Life,' discussing a form of birth control, was published under his imprimatur."

Cardinal Hayes, occupying the pulpit of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, declared that at a birth control mass meeting in Carnegie Hall a week ago, attended by 2500 persons, the position of the Roman Catholic Church was "misrepresented."

In response, Mrs. Benson said that an invitation was issued to the Roman Catholic Church to present its views at the meeting, which was declined.

"The Cardinal knows," said she, "that the real affront to the poor is to deny them a knowledge of birth control which is available to the rich. Birth control is not, and cannot be, due to its very nature, compulsory."

The league has 21 state leagues affiliated with it and one county league. Clinics numbering 230 are understood to be in operation under its sponsorship in all but nine states—Idaho, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and Louisiana.

Cardinal Finds Solution In Changed Social Order

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—In an attack on birth control advocates, Cardinal Hayes yesterday described them as "prophets of decadence" and declared that so far as Roman Catholics are concerned "the case is closed."

Cardinal Hayes, in a sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral, answered the demand of the American Birth Control League that contraceptive information be provided for mothers of families on relief. Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein challenged the Catholic church to withdraw its opposition.

Cardinal Hayes declared that the correct approach to the problem "is not to keep people from having children" but to change the economic order to make it possible "to rear them in keeping with their needs."

The solution of the problem, the Cardinal added, was self-discipline.

New Type of Regulation In Milk Industry Urged

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 9 (AP)—William B. Duryea, chairman of the New Jersey Milk Control Board, told milk executives of 14 states today they should seek a new type of milk regulation that would "bring fair play to all concerned, with less direct and detailed governmental control."

"We are engaged in a field of governmental regulation, which, while heralded at its inception, has recently raised doubts in the minds of many people as to its necessity," Duryea said. "We should have as one of our objectives the determination of the place of milk control in modern society. The future status of milk control will depend to a very large degree on our viewpoint at this conference."

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British Cabinet Group Forces Reopening of Hoare-Laval Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

strenuously opposed by a large volume of British public opinion, which favors the League ideal of collective security.

French Cabinet Votes Approval of Peace Plan As Solidifying Entente

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 10—The joint Franco-British proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict received the unanimous approval of the French Government at the Cabinet meeting today.

Not only official and diplomatic quarters in France, but virtually the entire press unite in acclaiming the Anglo-French accord as an event of the greatest significance.

Entente Cordiale

Re-establishment of effective collaboration between France and Britain is called "the most important diplomatic development since Locarno" and is seen by some French observers as equivalent to reconstruction of the Entente Cordiale.

This wave of optimistic enthusiasm is not limited to reviving the hope that proposals elaborated by Premier Pierre Laval of France and British Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare may bring peace in Ethiopia. In fact reports received here today from Rome appear to indicate that if Premier Benito Mussolini does accept the Franco-British project it will only be as a basis for negotiation and with such important reservations as to raise suspicions that his real aim in negotiating is to postpone application of the oil embargo.

European Peace Strengthened

It is therefore less in Ethiopia than in Europe that French opinion finds reason for optimism over the Anglo-French accord. On all sides conviction is voiced that European peace has been strengthened by this agreement which is hailed here as invaluable to France in the Franco-German negotiations expected to begin early next year.

Even those French papers which have been loudly preferring Franco-Italian friendship to Franco-British solidarity now join the chorus of praise.

Warnings to Il Duce

Some of these papers even publish firm warnings today to Premier Mussolini that in rejecting the offer made to him he would be making an "irreparable" mistake, since henceforth France would stand squarely with Britain at Geneva to push forward economic sanctions.

Premier Laval's position on the internal political plane appears stronger than ever today.

Protracted discussion on the plan in the British Cabinet, however, may involve further delicate negotiations before the agreement is complete.

Leagues at War

Meanwhile "national conciliation" on the issue of the semi-military leagues still appears distant at the moment, for the gesture of the Croix de Feu in proposing general disarmament all round has aroused violent resentment in other nationalistic leagues which now accuse Col. Francois de la Rocque of treachery. This very division among the leagues themselves, however, is generally interpreted as a favorable factor in strengthening the Covernment in its efforts to impose public order.

The League issue is now before the Senate, which this week has to pass on the bill voted by the Chamber and providing for disarmament and dissolution of any organizations which have the character of private militias.

Geneva Believes Negus Will Agree to Proposal If Great Powers Insist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 10—League circles are split into two camps, one section strongly deprecating the Franco-British offer to Italy of concessions and advantages in Ethiopia which will constitute a reward for aggression, the other section relieved at the prospect of avoiding the extreme measures which might subject the League to the accusaton of having worked against peace.

Negus Likely to Acquiesce

Curiously, there is very little mention of Ethiopian wishes and it is taken for granted that if the three interested European nations are in agreement the League Council will approve their solution, especially since France and Britain were given a moral mandate to negotiate. There may be some opposition but it is doubtful how far it can be pushed, because it is feared that a disavowal of France and Britain might cause those two countries to revise their attitude toward the League.

As for the refusal of Ethiopia to concur, that would change the whole situation. It is argued that in the event of Italian acceptance and Ethiopian rejection, the tables of the League would turn and Ethiopia would be put in the wrong. In the last resort, therefore, Ethiopia may find it in its interest to acquiesce.

Three possibilities make the next few days extremely critical for the League.

If Italy Refuses

First is Italian intransigence. It is believed that Italy may prefer to negotiate after the prospective Badoglio victory rather than under the menace of the petrol embargo. In that case the Committee of Eighteen will be obliged to vote the embargo on oil and engage in a struggle whose issue is doubtful.

Second is the acceptance of the Franco-British formula by Italy as a basis for conversations. In that event it is believed the Council of the League will be required to adopt the resolution envisaged.

Postponement Likely

Precisely when this council will be held—whether before the negotiations begin or when they are concluded—is not foreseen. But the opinion is expressed in some circles that it would be better to let the negotiations come to a verbal accord before convoking the Council lest it should open the door to amendments which might render the agreement difficult or even upset the hopes of peace. Needless to say an oil embargo would not then be pronounced.

Postponement of Ban

Thirdly, there may be an ambiguous Italian reply, looking like a refusal at Rome and an acceptance at Geneva. The question of whether the extension of sanctions should be indefinitely postponed on the vague expectation of a problematical accord in an unspecified future would present itself. Doubtless a contingent application of the embargo would then be voted with the date as far off as possible, coinciding with the American possibilities.

Italy Is Gainer

All information reaching Geneva despite the secrecy maintained here, shows enormous gains for Italy embodied in the project. It is intimated, moreover, that the plan is not rigid and that in Ethiopia proper, the report of the Committee of Five as to exploitation and development of the country will still be applicable with the Italians among the councilors of the Negus.

The course of events depends on the decision of Premier Mussolini. Here there is optimism in quarters that hitherto have been skeptical. But it is an optimism which may be dashed in the next two or three days.

Curtis Backs Gov. Landon

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9 (AP)—Former Vice-President Charles Curtis, running mate with former President Hoover for the Republicans in 1932, announced, "I'm for Governor Landon for President should he become a candidate. If he is the nominee, I'm confident the Republicans will win," Curtis said at a rally of young Kansas Republicans.

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Toronto University Gives Law Degree To Lord Tweedsmuir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In full academic court the University of Toronto recently admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws—honoris causa—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada.

The democratic form of government is the most difficult of all because it set up so high a purpose, said Lord Tweedsmuir in addressing the convocation. Warning that today democracy is at stake, he said that human society has never risen to the perfect balance of law and liberty, and today the conditions of its attainment are more difficult than ever.

The danger comes from two sources, in Lord Tweedsmuir's opinion, and one of these he termed the peril of the mass. The second danger suggested was the peril of the machine, which tends not merely to blunt the individuality of the human masses but also to leave out humanity altogether, and regard the citizen as a minute cog in a vast impersonal machine. In the long run these dangers, which are incident to what we call civilization, must nullify all that makes life worth living and finally the disintegration of society.

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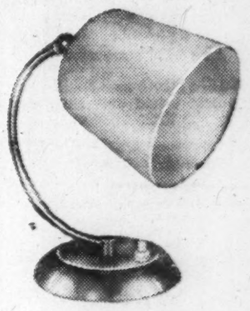
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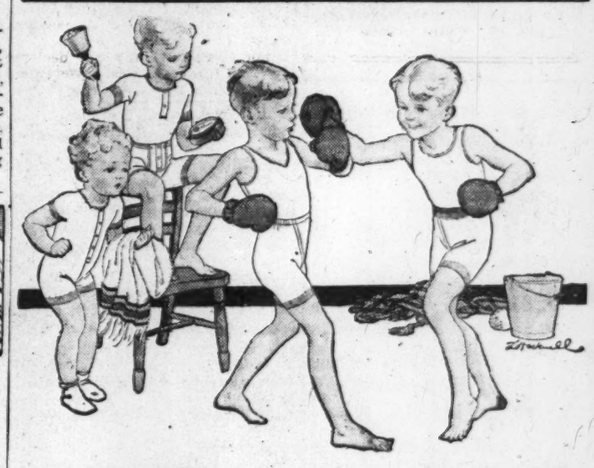
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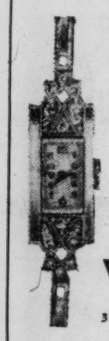

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Isolation of U. S. Gets Support In Poll of Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Further increase of sentiment in favor of national isolation is reported by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Churches of America on returns from its nation-wide poll on the American stand on war and peace.

The returns, coming from 1305 churches so far tabulated, have passed the 100,000 mark, the report says, and show a strong thought in favor of government control of the munitions industry and abolition of compulsory military training.

Membership in the League of Nations is voted down by a narrow margin, although there is a seven-to-one vote in favor of United States ocnsultation with other nations in support of the Kellogg Pact and other peace agreements. More equal distribution of world resources and markets and a smaller army, navy and air force are urged as measures that will aid in keeping this country out of war.

Women Pacifistic

"Women are far more pacifistic than are men," the report continues. "Eighteen per cent of the women declared unreservedly that they would support no war that the United States Government may declare, as against 10 per cent of the men. While 8 per cent of the men voted to support any war the Government may declare, only 4 per cent of the women voted to render this support.

"Thirty-three per cent of the men and women, or 31,318 voters, declared they would support only a war in which United States territory had been invaded.

"All groups except the older men and business-finance group have voted heavier for supporting no war than for supporting any war the Government may declare."

Heaviest Voting

The heaviest voting had been registered in Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota and Nebraska.

Men more than 35 years old, particularly of the business and veterans groups, tend to be more militaristic than the women or the men under 35, Harold O. Hatcher, research director of the Council, said.

"The trend throughout the past week's tabulation indicates that the majority of men and women are strongly opposed to war and would not follow their leaders blindly into a new military adventure," he added. "It is, indeed, significant that only 6 per cent of the 100,000 people who have voted thus far report that they will support any war which our Government may conduct."

Analysis of Votes

Mr. Hatcher gave out the following analysis of the 100,000 votes thus far tabulated:

For support of any war the United States may declare, 6120; against, 14,038.

For support of any war declared by the United States Government against an internationally recognized aggressor, 2920.

For support only of a war declared by the United States Government after making utmost use of every agency for peace, 41,288.

In Case of Invasion

For support only of a war in which United States territory has been invaded, 31,318.

For membership in the League of Nations, 40,862; against, 51,081.

For consultation with other nations in support of the Kellogg pact and other peace agreements, 78,514; against, 10,961.

For national isolation through strict neutrality legislation, 49,571; against, 31,873.

For more equal distribution of world resources and markets, 71,420; against, 13,414.

For a larger army, navy and air force, 35,842; against, 50,268.

For abolition of compulsory military training, 58,397; against, 31,944.

For government control of the munitions industry, 83,624; against, 9764.

Partial Accord Reached In Gulf Dock Strike

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 10 (AP)—Members of the International Longshoremen's Association at Houston and Galveston were ordered to work today for shipping interests that reached satisfactory terms with the union. Union dock workers had been idle since the gulfwide strike was called Oct. 11.

I. L. A. leaders here said the work order was issued on the Gulf Pacific and Luckenbach Gulf Lines after word was received that the strike ban on those lines had been removed on the Pacific coast. I. L. A. labor was ordered on the Mitsui and Kokusai Lines, both Japanese, at Galveston, and the union leaders expressed willingness to work for all lines at Texas ports rehiring I. L. A. labor at Houston.

A Man 'in the News'

Courtesy Boston Public Library

Horace
Poet—Philosopher—Satirist

To most of us Horace has been the name of a Latin poet to whose odes and satires we were more or less compelled to pay some attention in educationally formative years.

But this year, between Dec. 6 and 8, scholars all over the world observed the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Quintas Horatius Flaccus, born in humble enough surroundings in Venusia in 65 B. C., and whose father, with an ambition beyond that of the ordinary freedman of his day, early took him to Rome because he wanted him to have an education which was not to be found in Venusia even in the local school of the Venusian aristocrat Flavius.

Brief Biography

There is extraordinarily little in the way of biography of Horace. His own odes, satires and conversations. . . . A brief biography of him, done evidently in the conventional pursuit of his profession by the Roman historian Suetonius. That is all. Yet, generations later, an Englishman named Charles Dickens was to be noticed for characteristics of writing similar to those of Horace. A knack of picking appropriate names for characters. . . . Like Novius (or Newman) for a parvenu. A facile employment of phrases familiar to the average man, a liking for puns, and plays on words. . . .

Quintus Horatius Flaccus's moral education began early and in a very practical manner. Having taken him to Rome, to obtain for him the very best schooling to be had, his father made it a practice to go to and from his classes with him, using the people they passed in the street as illustrative material for instilling in the boy a working concept of good and evil.

Taught by Example

Sobriety, honesty, self-control, self-discipline, moral fervor, all such qualities were taught him by the simple expedient of pointing out to him and describing people they passed who were noted among their fellows for possessing or not possessing those qualities. Probably this practice was the root of Horace's mature habit of austere self-examination, temperance and self-control.

He was to grow up to be a short, stout man with dark, expressive eyes, and prematurely gray hair, who was quick to anger but able to get over it easily. Studying under the notorious "flogging Orbilius," he early did advanced work in rhetoric and literature and acquired an avid taste for reading the best literature of both Greece and Italy.

Went to Athens

In his nineteenth year he went to Athens to study philosophy. He began by way of the Epicurean doctrine but gradually turned to that of the Stoics. With the assassination of Caesar, and the arrival of Brutus, two years later, he felt obliged to join the army of the Liberators, and became a tribune, but when the crucial day of Philippi came, he fled, leaving his shield behind.

After the general amnesty by Octavius he got a job as a clerk in the questor's office. He did not like any of such a life, but he had to adapt himself to it in some measure to bridge the gap between his lack of money and the freedom to indulge in his ambition to write verse.

Acquainted With Virgil

Becoming acquainted with Virgil, he was introduced to Maecenas, the leading literary patron of his time, and became a member of his literary and political circle. By the time Horace was 33, Maecenas had seen to it that he was given a Sabine farm in a valley 30 miles northeast of Rome, where he could lead the kind of life conducive to following his ambition. He became acquainted with the Emperor and took much pleasure in writing a series of odes which celebrated the peaceful order of Augustus's reign. The Emperor was naturally pleased and in time offered Horace a post as his private secretary, but he, with a characteristic air of dignified independence, declined.

When he was 42 he finished his first book of odes, which he dedicated to Maecenas and which contained, with a characteristic kind of impersonal vanity, his own prophecy that he was destined to immortality. He quickly arrived by popular acknowledgment in the front rank of Roman poets and in 17 B. C., nine years before his passing, sung at the great secular games of that year.

Became Widely Read

He was to become the most widely read of all the Roman poets not excepting Virgil, and his writing to be characterized by evidence that, though his own emotions were somewhat limited by taste and experience, those of mankind at large were even more so, and he did have the capacity to pluck on the strings which are of universal interest to mankind. He borrowed liberally from everything that he saw as he walked about, but whatever he borrowed he made curiously his own by his interpretation of it, and his linking of it to the common experience of mankind.

That he was right in his detached estimate of his own probable immortality is clear enough, now, 2000 years after his birth when students do not find him unbearably dull, and academicians pause to notice his birthday.

Bryn Mawr Gets $200,000

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10 (AP)—Establishment of a $200,000 fund to be used chiefly for the benefit of Bryn Mawr College, is provided in the will, probated today, of Dr. M. Carey Thomas.

Kentucky Inducts 'Happy' Chandler As New Governor

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 10 (AP)—Albert Benjamin "Happy" Chandler came to Frankfort today to be inaugurated as the forty-sixth Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

A throng of Kentuckians, who multiplied the population of this little city of 10,000 by five, came here in special trains, by automobiles and farm wagons to witness the inauguration.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, and the retiring Governor of Kentucky, Ruby Laffoon, were among the prominent members of the Democratic Party who gathered to extend best wishes to the new Governor.

The only speakers on the program, however, were Governor Laffoon, who today completed his four-year term, and Governor-Elect Chandler, who is at the threshold of a similar term.

More Colonels and One Admiral

During his last day in office Governor Laffoon yesterday commissioned 52 Kentucky colonels, and one admiral. There are now some 7000 Kentucky colonels scattered over the country, 5000 of whom got their commissions from Governor Laffoon.

For the first time in a generation, horses were used to draw the incoming Governor's carriage in the inaugural parade. Assigned to ride in the old-fashioned coach with Mr. Chandler, behind four prancing grays, were Governor Laffoon, William Rogers Clay, chief justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and Judge L. B. Hamilton master of ceremonies.

"Happy" Chandler is a cheerful politically minded young lawyer who was elected lieutenant governor four years ago at the age of 33. He found an issue in fighting against the unpopular 3 per cent state sales tax.

Outwitted the Governor

He seized an opportunity, in the absence of Governor Laffoon from the State last winter, to convoke a special session of the Legislature that rammed a compulsory primary act down the throats of the old guard Democrats.

Two sharply different pictures of Mr. Chandler, drawn in the course of three rip-roaring campaigns within the last six months, exist in the thoughts of Kentuckians.

His partisans visualize him as a young happy warrior, fighting for the rights of the common man. The other picture was drawn by Chandler's opponents in two Democratic primaries and by Judge King Swope, Republica nnominee for Governor. It is that of a playboy comedian, a sprightly young fellow who can sing "Sonny Boy" with a certain dash and feeling, but who is unfitted for the serious business of governing the Commonwealth.

Cuban Millionaire Reported Kidnaped

HAVANA, Dec. 10 (AP)—Nicolas Castano, Cuban capitalist and one of the republic's most wealthy men, reliable sources reported, was held capitive today by kidnapers.

He was a banker, importer, sugar mill owner and operator of a lumber business with a fortune estimated reliably at from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. Unconfirmed reports said demands were delivered to his family for ransom of $300,000.

Mrs. Roosevelt Placed at Head Of 'Outstanding Women in 1935'

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 10—The 10 most outstanding women in this country in 1935 were named yesterday by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, pioneers woman suffrage leader, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt heading the ranks for the third time.

Other women listed for notable achievement were:

Dr. Florence Sabin, anatomist of the Rockefeller Institute, and recipient of a $5000 award given by Bryn Mawr College for medical research.

Eminent Achievement

Mrs. Ogden Reid, vice-president of the New York Herald Tribune and winner of the 1935 American Woman's Association award for eminent achievement.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, the only woman cabinet member

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark.

Federal Judge Florence Allen of Ohio.

Anne Morrow Lindbergh, wife of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and author of "North to the Orient."

Mary Anderson, chief of the woman's bureau of the Department of Labor.

Amelia Earhart, aviator.

Anne O'Hare McCormick, writer on foreign affairs for the New York Times.

Receive High Place

Three women who, in Mrs. Catt's opinion, "will receive a high place in American annals" passed on during the year. They were: Jane Addams, founder of Chicago's Hull House; Charlotte Perkins Gilman, an early defender of woman's right to work and to be paid for it, and Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president emeritus of Bryn Mawr College.

"Even if Mrs. Roosevelt were not first lady of the land she would be an outstanding American woman," said Mrs. Catt.

"In a manner that no other President's wife has ever done, she has contributed to the public good, through her advice, information and constant devotion to the needs of people who are in distress.

Never Held by Women

"I include three women (Miss Perkins, Mrs. Owen, and Judge Allen) because they hold positions never before occupied by women and are carrying on to the honor of their sex," Mrs Catt continued.

She cited Mrs. Reid particularly for "authorizing and, directing the call of a national audience to a forum on current problems."

Of Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Mrs. Catt said, "her life has been heroic and she is universally admired. Her dignity in the most trying circumstances has been a credit to American womanhood."

Fox Film Loses Appeal On Exhibition Contract

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—A decision by the Minnesota Supreme Court holding invalid the one-time widely used "standard exhibition contract" between motion-picture producers and exhibitors was permitted to stand today by the Supreme Court.

The tribunal dismissed an appeal by the Fox Film Corporation on the ground that no federal question was involved. The decision, read by Justice Sutherland, was unanimous.

A Gracious Coiffure for White or Graying Hair by
Charles OF THE RITZ

Christmas is in the air!. The children will soon be home from school . . . so be prepared to look your best when you give them a rousing welcome home.

Have a new permanent if yours is nearly grown out. Have a new, smart coiffure designed *especially for you* . . . perhaps a facial or two to brighten your skin . . . and gladden their hearts by appearing at your most charming best!

A Finger Wave is $1.50
An Hour Facial is 3.50

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Telephone Kenmore 5168 for your appointment

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Hundreds of Monitor Readers know and like Yama's extra delicious food. While Christmas shopping try our BIG VALUE luncheon—garden-fresh vegetables, hot biscuits, home-made desserts, etc.—for only 50c.

LUNCHEON . 50c-75c
DINNER . . . 75c-1.00

HERE ARE A FEW . . .

fried shrimp
JAPANESE STYLE—Big jumbo shrimps, ocean fresh, butter crusted and fried in olive oil. Served with a piquant Japanese sauce—Fridays.

mississippi pecan pie
Made only as the Old South knew it—different, indescribably delicious. Don't miss it—every THURSDAY only.

chow mein
Not out of a can. Try it at its best with FRESH chicken, noodles and vegetables—a delightful change. Served every day.

suki yaki
A new idea—delicious Chicken or Beef Tenderloin with fresh vegetables cooked before your very eyes in the typical Japanese manner. 85c to $1.50.

fried chicken
SOUTHERN STYLE—a real treat for jaded appetites—served every Tuesday (Dinner). Don't miss it!

lemon pie (de luxe)
with meringue, of course. A crust so crispy light. A creamy lemon flavor so delicate and taste-satisfying. Tops off a delightful meal—on Wednesdays only.

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DRAKE'S CAKES
Guests tonight? They'll love our Pound Cake!

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Santa Claus is still peddling plenty of wares in our
Christmas Gift Shop
Right off the elevators on our Sixth Floor.

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NEW YORK

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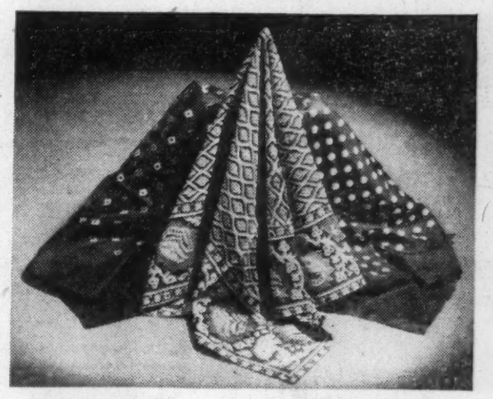

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Brooks Foulard Handkerchiefs are specially imported from England in a wide range of colors and patterns . . . many of them printed from blocks which we control exclusively. Reds, yellows, greens, blues, and browns—in various weights and sizes, $2.50 to $9.00.

Brooks Brothers' Gift Certificates . . . for men for whom it is difficult to make a selection

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Above is an illustration of the Sapphire and Diamond Thistle Brooch presented by the City of Glasgow to The Lady Alice Montague-Douglas Scott on the occasion of her marriage to the Duke of Gloucester.

Designed and Manufactured by
ALEXANDER SCOTT
109 BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW
who is showing at the above address a large selection of distinctive Jewels most acceptable as CHRISTMAS GIFTS. An early visit of inspection or postal enquiries will be appreciated.

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AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

Winter-conditioned

Boston Day... Relief, Scrap Iron, Buying ...

(Continued from Page 1)

the new building with its own funds and without federal aid.

There is still some hope for federal aid after the New Year, however, as Washington is expected to have some money returned from unaccepted allocations. These funds will in turn be reallocated and Boston's proposed City Hall is assured of early attention.

Final sanction was given by the Council to the projected $400,000 repairs to Quincy Market, which will be completed with a federal grant of 45 per cent of the total cost.

Stores—Biggest Rush Since '29 Reported

Boston stores are too busy serving the Christmas trade to count noses of customers or take inventories of quickly dwindling stocks. All they know is that Boston is experiencing the biggest Christmas buying rush since 1929.

The stores cannot furnish figures but today made a rough guess that purchases are running about 25 per cent higher than a year ago. Boston police, adept in estimating traffic throngs, reckoned today that some 80,000 persons had entered the chief downtown buying zone by noon.

Warmer temperatures (in the 40's.) yesterday and today caused rapid acceleration in the numbers of those going downtown, police said.

Amphibion—Sunken Craft Raised From Water

Members of the Coast Guard today inspected the hull of the Grumman amphibion which last Sunday collided with the water and sank in about six fathoms a mile offshore from Salem.

No. 161, as she was known to the Coast Guard pilots, was pulled up last night from the waters of Salem Harbor by a crane on board the lighthouse tender Arbutus. Divers had gone down previously and put a chain around the sunken plane. The lighthouse tender had no trouble lifting her since her equipment is designed to haul heavy acetylene beacons out of the water for overhauling.

The Grumman sank Sunday as she was coming back to her base when the pilot misjudged his altitude over the water and dove into Salem harbor waters. Hitting the water at a good speed is rather like hitting a stone wall. The result was a wrecked airplane.

Inspection will determine whether the plane can be repaired by the Coast Guard or will have to be shipped back to the builders. The impact was probably hard enough to bend the hull plates of the amphibion.

Boys' Clubs—They Hear G-Men Official Speak

Although Edgar J. Hoover failed to appear at the largest banquet in 30 years of the Boys' Clubs of Boston last night, he saw to it that his valuable message was carried to the 2300 persons present by his first assistant, Hugh H. Clegg.

Quickly Mr. Clegg showed the need for the right kind of boy training by the following pertinent points:

1. 37 per cent of the arrests in this country are persons under 25 years of age.
2. Robbery cases show 75 per cent under 25.
3. Burglary cases show 59 per cent under 25.
4. Auto stealing cases show 67.7 per cent under 25.

Mr. Clegg then pointed directly at the industrial system as chief cause of crime:

"Our industrial system has caused congestion, and high rents, with large families living in cramped quarters choking off a boy's opportunity to do those things that every boy has a perfect right to do—in fact, killing his very birthright."

Boys' clubs were seen as a great crime preventive. Here with gymnasium, game rooms, vocational libraries, carpentry, electrical engineering, mechanical drawing, ship and airplane model building, the city boy has a neutralizing device for his living conditions, said Mr. Clegg.

Schools—Board to Hear Substitute Teacher Charges

Indications were seen in Boston today that recent charges involving alleged payments to keep the substitute teachers' list curtailed would fizzle out when they are heard by the school committee tonight.

Charges have been made that those teachers on the substitute list were approached and asked to contribute $50 each so that the list might be kept small, thus giving the fortunate ones listed more opportunity to find frequent employment.

Superintendent Patrick A. Campbell of the Boston public schools announced today that he will present such evidence as he has been able to secure to the school committee tonight. He said he had not been able to identify the person or persons suspected of approaching the teachers.

The charges were originally voiced by Clement A. Norton, member of the Boston City Council. He asked the Finance Commission to probe the accusations, but this the Finance Commission has declined to do.

Mail—Here's List Of 2-Cent Stamp Limits

Twenty-five towns of Greater Boston fall under the two-cent mail rate for local Christmas card delivery. Postmaster Peter F. Tague, in order to clarify the districts in which two-cent mail originating in Boston is delivered, today released the list:

Arlington	Needham
Belmont	Newton
Boston	Quincy
Braintree	Revere
Brookline	Somerville
Cambridge	Stoneham
Chelsea	Waltham
Everett	Watertown
Lexington	Wellesley
Malden	Weston
Medford	Weymouth
Melrose	Winthrop
Milton	

Jobs Seller—He's Given Time to Think It Over

After less than half an hour's deliberation, a jury in Suffolk Superior Court this afternoon found Angelo Purpura guilty of larceny of $1300 from two men to whom he had promised State jobs.

Augustine Kelly of Medford, a Dartmouth graduate, testified that he had given Purpura $750 after visiting the Flag Room at the State House so that a "committee" could look him over. The "committee" approved, Mr. Kelly was told he could start work on Sept. 15, and he paid Purpura the $750.

The good news traveled fast and very soon George Manning, a relative of Mr. Kelly, sought out the promising Purpura and in exchange for $550 was scheduled to go to work as a state truck driver on Jan. 1.

Purpura's version of the transaction was that Manning and Kelly had lent him the money to bet on the horses. But "they clipped me at Suffolk Downs," he explained.

The jury decided that if any clipping had been done, the job seekers and not Purpura had been the victims, so they found him guilty and Judge John M. Gibbs decreed that he should spend the next three to five years in jail.

Liquor—Dealers Get Stiff Warning on Gifts

Characterizing it as a "plain and flagrant violation of regulations," the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission today sharply called liquor dealers' attention to its rule forbidding any licensee to offer additional liquor or other prizes as a bonus for purchasing large amounts.

In issuing the statement, the commission said that it has come to its attention that gifts of alcoholic beverages are being offered to those who will buy specific quantities. The rule expressly states that "no licensee can offer any prize, premium gift or other inducement, except advertising novelties of nominal value, to aid or promote the sale of liquor."

The commission further requested all licensees to check all agreements and contracts entered into between licensees to insure against violations. All parties to such transactions, it further warned, will be summarily dealt with.

Shopping—Day Off For State Workers Ordered

Governor Curley showed his desire to co-operate with downtown stores today by giving all state employees the day off this Saturday. The offices at the State House are usually open until noon.

The Governor sent the following letter to Charles S. Howard, chairman of the state commission on administration and finance:

"You are hearby directed to grant a holiday on Saturday next without loss of pay to all persons whose services can be dispensed with in order that an opportunity may be afforded them to do Christmas shopping.

"The prevailing custom has always been to delay this work which is so essential to the success of business and so important to the individual, until the eleventh hour, and, in my opinion, this may serve as an incentive to others to expend money and shop wisely and advantageously."

Privately employed persons hoped that the Governor's good advice might serve as an incentive to their bosses to give them a half-holiday next Saturday.

Hawkers—Greater Municipal Control Urged

A move to give Massachusetts municipalities themselves a voice in the issuance of licenses to hawkers was made in a bill filed with the clerk of the House today by Representative Philip G. ("Fighting Phil") Bowker of Brookline. At present, licenses are issued by the state division of standards upon application from individual hawkers.

Mr. Bowker explained that his measure was filed for the purpose of protecting war veterans and other worthy persons from fakers who are granted licenses. By giving municipalities more direct control, this could be accomplished, he said.

German Airways—Agent Pays Visit to Boston

Boston travel agencies today had the newest German Airways flight schedules in their hands so that if American travelers wish to fly from their boats to either the winter Olympic Games in the Bavarian Alps or the main meet in Berlin next August they need merely go to any one of the larger Boston agencies for help.

This information has just been delivered in person by W. E. Schmidt-Rex, London manager of the Deutsche Lufthansa (German Airways), who has been on a good-will tour of American travel agencies all over the South and Middle West, and who yesterday visited the local offices of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Lines as well as other local travel bureaus. Mr. Schmidt-Rex is now on his way to New York and will sail for Germany on Dec. 16.

Mr. Schmidt-Rex said that already four New Englanders have signed up for the first voyage of the new giant Zeppelin LZ-129, which is about ready for her maiden trip at Friedrichshafen. The other new Zeppelin is rapidly nearing completion, and when she is ready the faithful Graf Zeppelin which has shuttled across the south Atlantic for several years will be retired.

During the recent Brazilian revolt Mr. Schmidt-Rex said the Graf, unable to use either the port facilities at Pernambuco or Rio de Janeiro, was forced to remain up in the air for more than 100 hours and could easily have stayed up for a week if the revolt had lasted that long. As it was the Graf merely outwaited the latest Brazilian uprising and eventually landed in her dock at Pernambuco. He cited the China Clipper air service across the Pacific as far offsetting the United States' misfortune with Zeppelins.

Mr. Schmidt-Rex also cleared up several misconceptions concerning the Berlin to Buenos Aires service which the Luft Hansa operates across the south Atlantic. The water jump of 1800 miles between Bathhurst, Gambia, Africa, and Natal, Brazil, is now operated from shore to shore by flying boats without the aid of a ship anchored in the middle Atlantic. The huge 10-ton Dornier Wal flying boats used in this service are catapulted from vessels anchored close to the South American and African shores. Speedy land planes link up the flying boats with Europe and South America. No passengers are carried though mail and express is now flown from Berlin to Rio in 3½ days. Mr. Schmidt-Rex said that no similar service has been contemplated for the north Atlantic to meet either British or American competition for traffic. The new Zeppelins evidently will be Germany's sole bid for the cream of the traffic in the north Atlantic.

Briefs

Four courthouses, nine municipal buildings and two libraries in Greater Boston will be repaired by the WPA, Arthur G. Rotch, state administrator, announced today. These buildings will include the East Boston courthouse, the third floor of Faneuil Hall, and the City Hall annex in Boston. Work will last seven months and will employ 32 men.

* * *

A concrete wall, 2700 feet long, will be constructed by the WPA in Columbus Park in South Boston to stop sand drifting from the beach to the sidewalk and near-by houses. On this project 347 men will work three months. WPA has contributed $73,562 for the labor and the city of Boston will spend $15,065 for materials.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Program Features Are in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Bradley Kincaid.....	Male quartet.....	"Flash Gordon"...	Hits and Encores;
5:15	"Musical Gems".....	NBC vocalist.....	Carl Moore's Orch.	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Holiday program..	"Jack Armstrong"	interspersed with
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	"Dick Tracy," sk...	recordings .....
6:00	News; Supper Show..	Evening Tattler....	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Songs in the Night"	News; records	Sport Comment...	School Com. talk..
6:30	News; feature.....	"Better Homes"...	Nature League....	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"News Parade".....	Vocal program....	News Service.....
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"	Amateur program,
7:15	20th Century Ideas...	"Popeye" sketch...	Rube Goldberg....	Col. Jay C. Flip-
7:30	Lum and Abner.....	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch..	pen, conductor...
7:45	Mario Cozzi, baritone	Strange Facts.....	Boake Carter, news	Amateur program,
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer	Leo Reisman's Or.;	"Lavender and Old	Col. Jay C. Flip-
8:15	Dean sketch.....	comedy; soloists..	Lace"; soloists...	pen, conductor...
8:30	Edgar Guest in "Wel-	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	'Music for Today';
8:45	come Valley".....	his orchestra.....	soloist; orchestra.	soloists; orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	N.T.G. & his Girls;	Casa Loma Orch.;	Stevens's Orchestra
9:15	Sims and Bailey....	comedy; orchestra	Walter O'Keefe...	News Service.....
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The	"Jumbo"; extrava-	Fred Waring and	Third period,
9:45	New Penny".....	ganza; music.....	his Pennsylvani-	Bruins - Montreal
10:00	Wendell Hall.....	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; soloists and	hockey game.....
10:15	Speech group talks..	soloists; orchestra	chorus; piano duo	"World Parade"...
10:30	W B ZA Players in	Joe Reichman and	Dramatized news..	DeLange's Orch...
10:45	"Kabibonoka".....	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue...	"Poet's Gold".....
11:00	Reports; news; talk..	Forecasts; news....	News Service.....	Ozzie Nelson's Or.
11:15	Talk from Havana....	Sports; music.....	DeLange's Orch...	Relay from Cuba...
11:30	Henry King and his	Madriguera's Orch.	Anson Weeks's Or.	Cy Delman and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	Jan Garber's Or...	his Kentucklans..

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Army Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: Geography program.
2:30 WEEI (WEAF), Music Guild: chamber music recital.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Civic Symphony Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC (WABC), Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ), Spotlight Revue: soloists; concert orchestra.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rendezvous: Jane Williams; Phil Duey; male trio; Lucas's Orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five-Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), John Charles Thomas, baritone; Frank Tours' Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR), "Sinfonietta"; orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ), Excerpt from Delibes' "Ballet Coppelia"; Cesare Sodero's Orchestra; narrator.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Conrad Thibault; Frank Crumit; soloists; players; chorus; orch.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), Harold Samuels, English concert pianist.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Legislators Study Vermont Program At Special Session

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 10 (AP)—Nine recommendations for legislation, including unemployment insurance and old-age assistance, were placed before a special session of the General Assembly by Gov. Charles M. Smith today.

Immediately after the special session convened the Chief Executive informed the lawmakers he was in favor of legislative dealing with:

Unemployment insurance in conformity with federal law.

A referendum on the Green Mountain Parkway at the annual meetings in March.

Taking advantage of aid from federal sources in services to crippled and dependent children and maternal and child health services.

Payment of the state's share of old age assistance benefits before federal money becomes available.

Amendment to the Lake Champlain Bridge law.

Deficiency appropriation for the educational department for state aid to towns.

Change in the submarginal law to meet federal objections.

A publicity campaign for Vermont maple syrup products and temporary reductions in railroad tax rates.

Concord Labor Union Plans to Organize City Relief Workers

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10 (AP)—The Concord Central Labor Union today had under consideration a proposal to organize the city's relief workers.

A committee has been appointed, the union announced, to investigate possibilities of organizing workers on relief projects along lines in a number of states. The committee is headed by Daniel Heartquist, jobless granite cutter.

The C. L. U. is pressing demands for prevailing union rates on WPA projects. William P. Fahey, State WPA administrator, has submitted the issue to regional WPA officials for a decision.

New England Textiles Declared Prospering but for AAA Taxes

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 10 (AP)—Stormy, outspoken former United States Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire thinks New England textile cities show a definite improvement over 10 years ago, but he cannot say as much for national politics.

New Deal legislation is "a pistol aimed at the heart of New England," he contends, and to those "optimists" who say the President is slipping, Mr. Moses replies, "He is not slipping far enough nor fast enough."

Free Gifts

Mr. Moses, a Republican, who has intimated that he might again listen to a call to the Senate, addressed an industrial meeting at the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce last night. He charged President Roosevelt with giving away the freedom of the seas, Secretary of State Cordell Hull with giving away American domestic markets, and the Administration with pursuing a policy which can have but one end—"drawing us into war."

West and East

And to top it off, Mr. Moses added, "New England has been invaded in the past six months by spokesmen from west of the Mississippi who have undertaken to preach to us on our duties. One of these from Iowa sought to admonish Republicans of the East that they could not hope to be supported in the West unless they provided some substitute for the AAA which was equally satisfactory.

In regards to processing taxes, Mr. Moses said that only one fourth of 1 per cent of processing tax payments from New England come back.

Weed Supplants Hay

After East Texas farmers for years had regarded the "partridge pea" as a harmful weed, Cliff Wells, Franklin County farmer, used it for hay with success and is planning to harvest again.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Deer Island Prison

Criticism of Massachusetts' prisons is usually directed against Charlestown as being the largest, the most outmoded and the one to which the most dangerous criminals are assigned. One result is the consequent neglect of Boston's other penal institution, the Suffolk County House of Correction, on Deer Island, which, though smaller than Charlestown, is almost in the same classification because of its lack of facilities and adequate protection against escape.

Within the last six weeks the Deer Island Prison has been the scene of two attempts to escape. The attempts at escape were both made by the same young men.

During the last try they dragged a guard into their cell and beat him. It is true that the guard was acting against the strictest rules of the prison in opening the door of a cell when unaccompanied by another guard, yet it is symbolic of the laxity which has so often been charged against the administration of Deer Island.

Temptation to Escape

The island's proximity to the Winthrop shore lends itself readily to attempts at escape. At low tide it is possible to wade across Shirley Gut. According to Maj. George F. H. Mulcahy, and contrary to newspaper reports and popular opinion, escapes are not made across the Gut, but some hundred yards nearer the open sea, where a short swim is necessary.

Heavy storms of the past few years have caused the gradual silting in of the short stretch of sea separating the island from the mainland. A short time ago a truck which had been seized by two inmates within the prison yard was driven right across the Gut at low tide.

The last desperate attempt at escape came three weeks ago, which resulted in the two men participating in it being charged with an attempt at murder. The attempt shows how the composition of the prison population has changed in the last few years, due to the overcrowding of Charlestown and the closing of the Fitchburg prison.

"Wnter Home"

In former years the island was considered by many unfortunates without a home and a means of support as a "good winter home." Now, however, more hardened criminals are being sent there, with the result that, although there has been within the last six months a reorganization of the prison, more rigid observance of the regulation is necessary.

It is stated by an official connected with the island that during the inspection period at the prison, a large quantity of improvised arms is always found on the prisoners. The weapons are generally knives stolen from the mess tables and sharpened till they are like razors.

Facilities Inadequate

In the Lewis J. Parkhurst report issued last winter, attention was called to the fact that "crime has definitely increased in New England during the past two years, and that the prison facilities of Massachusetts are inadequate either to protect the public against breaks or to afford means of rehabilitation for the inmates." It was further charged that criminals do not fear Massachusetts prisons. As long ago as 1926 former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols asserted that something would be done to rectify conditions existing on Deer Island, without, however, much result.

Not Overcrowded

Deed Island's problem differs from that of the state prison at Charlestown in that it is not overcrowded. The latest count showed 771 prisoners, while the jail is capable of holding close to 1000. The trouble is that a prison designed primarily for the detention of such minor lawbreakers as drunkards and traffic offenders is now obliged to count nearly 50 per cent of its occupants among those convicted for the more serious crimes, such as assault, housebreaking and robbery.

Prison officials frankly admit that little can be done until the whole problem of Massachusetts penal institutions is cleared up and Deer Island is once again reserved for minor offenders. J. G. H.

Vermont Expected to Get Into Line With Federal Social Security Act

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 10 (AP)—The Vermont Legislature convenes in special session today in response to a proclamation by Gov. Charles M. Smith, who said emergencies made the enactment of certain laws imperative.

It was expected, with the Federal Unemployment Insurance Act scheduled to become effective the first of the year, legislation along that line would have an important position on the special session calendar.

Governor Smith did not say in his proclamation on Nov. 26 which of several measures he wanted acted upon.

"Since the last session of the General Assembly, emergencies have arisen which make immediate enactment of certain laws imperative," the proclamation read.

Drinkers Lose Driving Licenses for All Time

IDABEL, Okla., Dec. 10 (AP)—An ordinance under which any person convicted of driving while intoxicated will be denied a driving permit for all time becomes effective here Jan. 1.

"We passed the ordinance to stop reckless driving—and to make streets safe for pedestrians," said Mayor N. Z. Stephens.

U. S.-Canadian Relations Called World Example

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The experience of the United States and Canada, enjoying peace for over a century, has demonstrated that conditions productive of peace must be laboriously prepared, said Pierre de L. Boul, Consul General-Elect of the United States, in a recent address here before the American Women's Club, in which he suggested that the same methods which had been used to build up amicable relations between the two countries might be transferred to other nations with similar results.

He argued that women's organizations in various countries could cooperate in exchanging points of view, and this he believed would be of great assistance in building up international understanding.

CHILDREN LIKE THIS DISH

DELICIOUS ECONOMICAL

Elbow Macaroni au Gratin

1 Package Mueller's Elbow Macaroni
2 Tablespoons butter
2 Tablespoons flour
2 Cups hot milk
1 Teaspoon salt
⅛ Teaspoon pepper
2 Cups grated cheese
½ Cup bread crumbs

Parboil the elbow macaroni for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. In a double boiler melt the butter, add the flour, hot milk and seasonings and cook until thick. In a well-greased baking dish put a layer of elbow macaroni, then a layer of cheese, continuing until both are used up, having top layer of elbow macaroni. Pour the white sauce over, cover with bread crumbs and dot with butter. Set the dish in a pan of hot water and bake slowly 20 minutes or until the crumbs are golden brown.

MUELLER'S ELBOW MACARONI

EASY TO PREPARE • —QUICK TOO

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THREE DIAMONDS BRAND CRABMEAT

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Governor Winthrop DESKS

$29.95 EACH

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FRIEND'S BEANS 2 Lge 28 oz Tins 29c
All Varieties—Baked in Brick Ovens—Pea Beans—Red Kidney and Yellow Eye.

STEAK SALMON 2 1 Lb Flat Tins 33c
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P & G WHITE NAPTHA SOAP 5 Bars 17c
A Very Low Price on This Popular Laundry Soap—Buy a Quantity Now.

CAMAY SOAP	4 Bars 17c		OXOL Bleaches Clothes	Qt Bot 23c	2 Pt Bots 25c
CHIPSO Flakes or Granules	Lge Pkg 19c		SOAPINE This Is the New Product		Lge Pkg 19c
OHIO MATCHES Blue Tip	6 Lge Pkg. 25c		S. O. S. SCOURING PADS		2 Pkgs 23c

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PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR CONTEST
$10,000 IN CASH PRIZES. WRITE YOUR REASONS FOR BUYING PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR

CORNED BEEF	Libby's or Armour's Tin	15c	
GRAPE-NUTS	Pkg	15c	
MINUTE TAPIOCA	Pkg	10c	
STANDARD BROOMS	Each	39c	
CRISCO	3 Lb Tin 55c	1 Lb Tin	19c
TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	24 oz Tin	10c
PILLSBURY'S	Pancake Flour	Pkg	10c
ENSIGN PRUNES	Meaty 3	1 Lb Pkgs	23c
EDUCATOR CRAX		1 Lb Pkg	19c
WESSON OIL		Pt Tin	23c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

FLORIDA ORANGES
LARGE SIZE DOZ. 35c MEDIUM SIZE DOZ. 29c

APPLES	Stayman Winesap	6 Lbs 25c
McINTOSH APPLES		5 Lbs 25c
GRAPEFRUIT	Indian River Medium Size	3 For 19c
SWEET POTATOES		5 Lbs 17c
ICEBERG LETTUCE		2 Heads 17c

BROADCAST	CORNED BEEF HASH	16 oz Tin	17c
PURE MAPLE SYRUP	CO-OP BRAND	8 oz Jar	19c
CIDER VINEGAR	FINAST—FULL STRENGTH	Pint Bot	8c
MY-T-FINE DESSERTS	3	Pkgs	17c
SUNSWEET PRUNE JUICE		Qt Bot	21c
Fruit Hermits	Chock Full of Fruit—Special Low Price All This Week	2 Lbs	23c

PRIZE LONG LOAF or WHOLE MILK BREAD
From every standpoint bread is your best and cheapest energy food. 20 oz Loaf 9c

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PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Roosevelt Warning on Trade With Belligerents Praised; Neutrality Policy Indorsed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10 (AP) —Dr. Samuel F. Bemis, Yale professor of diplomatic history, lauds as "very wise and honorable" the recent announcement of President Roosevelt that American citizens who engage in any transactions with belligerents do so at their own risk.

In an article in the latest issue of the Yale Review, Dr. Bemis says Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation went far toward solving the problem of how to maintain the advantages of the detached position of the United States and still not frustrate any peace movement of the League of Nations.

He writes:

"In advance of a situation, the United States has now, in effect, abandoned its traditional policy of the freedom of the seas. It has not only prohibited the exportation directly or indirectly to belligerents of arms and ammunition, but it has given authority to the President to withdraw protection from American citizens traveling on belligerent ships, which he has promptly used. In the present crisis, the President has taken, in his executive authority, a very long stride ahead of Congress by withdrawing protection from American citizens engaged in 'transactions' with the belligerents."

Dr. Bemis advocates abandonment of the open-door policy in China, terming it "a protean error."

"We may assume," he says, "that there will continue to be diplomatic crises in Europe, Asia and Africa, and the imminent likelihood of war there; that there will be occasions, like the Italian-Ethiopian war, when the League decree and even enforcement of sanctions, and other occasions, like the Japanese conquest of China, when the League will not decree sanctions. Where it is not for the interests of the great European powers to make the sacrifices of lives and money to save peace and fend off aggression in a part of the world where they are not vitally concerned, it is still more inappropriate for the United States to make those sacrifices where it has even less interest to do so."

Oath Law Scored At Conference On Adult Education

The Massachusetts teachers' oath law was virtually "put over" on an unsuspecting Commonwealth, Dr. Fred C. Smith, Registrar of the Harvard Graduate School, told the First New England Conference on Adult Education today.

"Did you teachers do anything to forestall the passage of this measure?" asked Prof. Lyman Bryson of Columbia University.

Opposition Outlined

"We did," Dr. Smith replied. "We appeared at legislative hearings to reason with the representatives against this inoculation of patriotism which was wholly unnecessary. But apparently the Commonwealth is in the hands of a section of thought that thinks people cannot be patriotic without some form of compulsion. That is why the teaching profession opposes the law.

"The teachers' oath has nothing to do with patriotism, or loyalty," Dr. Smith said. "In the spirit in which it was passed, it is an imposition. That is why it is wrong. That is why it was first imposed upon teachers—because of their influence."

Oath and Propaganda

Dr. Smith's remarks were made in connection with a panel discussion this morning on the question, "Where is the line to be drawn between adult education and propaganda?" Professor Bryson led the discussions and introduced the teachers' oath law because it appeared to him to hinge on propaganda.

Dr. Smith said the law was not propaganda—it was indoctrination, which he defined as the imposition of someone's ideas upon someone else. Teachers, he said, were patriotic at heart. But the very nature of their positions, teaching democratic ideals, caused them, he said, to oppose indoctrination in all of its guises.

Emotional Nationalism

David K. Niles, authority on international affairs, declared that everywhere in the United States where teachers' oaths had been prescribed, "they were the outcome of emotional nationalism."

The danger in the situation, he pointed out, is that emotionalism is subject to swift changes and the changes may not all be for the better.

Other Speakers

Engaged in the panel discussions, an informal parley of opinions, besides Professor Bryson, Dr. Smith and Mr. Niles, were Leonard W. Cronkhite, editor; Mrs. Eva W. White, general chairman of the conference, and Michael Flaherty, labor authority.

None of them lost the opportunity to emphasize the great importance of adult education in the preservation of American ideals of democracy. They differed, however, in the methods of maintaining these ideals.

Middle Ground

The attack of questioners centered upon Mr. Flaherty who advocated a democracy of the future with Government almost wholly in the hands of the workers. Education would be directed in that direction by Mr. Flaherty. He claimed that adult education of today was steering too much toward the middle ground—it didn't take sides on any issues. He maintained there was no middle ground, that those who were not for democracy of the worker were against it.

Mrs. White took exceptions, declaring that the purpose of all educational training was to teach the pupil to think, not to think for him. Adult education, she said, was a modern force for fixing future progress upon reason. In this progress, she said, emotionalism plays its part but only to enthuse. Adult education should go no farther, she added, than to enlighten the people. It should not influence them.

Curb on Propaganda

As discussion leader, Professor Bryson held that adult education was not a struggle to make people act, but to help them to act through reason. More than 20,000,000 persons, he said, are now taking advantage of adult educational facilities. He alluded to these facilities as a powerful weapon for resisting propaganda.

At a second panel discussion this noon, "The place of adult education in the newspapers" was taken as the topic, led by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University.

The luncheon speaker this noon was Morse A. Cartwright, president of the National Association of Adult Education. Discussions will continue this afternoon, closing at a noon luncheon tomorrow.

Five Little One-Room Schools Pass On

Lyme, Conn., Consolidates Its System

Upper—The New Schoolhouse Erected at Cost of $31,000. Lower—Little One-Room Schoolhouse Which Saw 160 Years of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYME, Conn., Dec. 10—Five one-room schools in this neighborhood have been consolidated into one big building located on the site of the little weatherboarded building which was erected before the American Revolution, and served the community for nearly 160 years.

Gone are the days of scattered little buildings where one teacher taught all grades and all subjects, and where a squat wood stove furnished the heat. In their place are modern classrooms equipped with adjustable desks, a central-heating plant and new lighting equipment. More than 200 children are now enrolled in the Lyme School.

The consolidated building cost $31,000 and was constructed with the aid of a PWA grant of $8400. It is built of native stone, along lines of colonial architecture.

Newton Turns Out at Polls To Settle Contest for Mayor

In an election of few local issues, but rich in possible future state results, Newton is choosing its mayor today. After a remarkably quiet campaign, in which on more than one occasion the rival candidates were at pains to pay each other compliments, either Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham or former Mayor Edwin O. Childs presumably will be elected.

There is a third candidate, Sydney B. Holden, who, though conceded but little chance for election by observers, can materially affect the result through taking votes from either Mr. Childs or General Needham. As yet Mr. Holden's vote is an unknown factor.

An Eye on Results

Republican leaders throughout the State will keep an interested eye on the result, as it will have much to do with the future political policy of Mayor Sinclair Weeks, potential United States Senate candidate. Mr. Weeks has endorsed General Needham and a victory for the latter would be such a boost to Mr. Weeks that, it is said, he would announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination immediately after the election.

If, however, General Needham is defeated, the Weeks announcement probably will be delayed until after the first of the year, presumably to allow the voters to forget his candidate's defeat and to repair his political fences.

Issues Negligible

The political issues of the campaign have been negligible, both of the leading candidates being well known in Newton and both enjoying the full confidence of the great majority. Edwin O. Childs, Mayor for 16 years, from 1914 to 1930, counts heavily upon his popularity and the legion of friends he has acquired to lead him to victory.

General Needham, commander of the Massachusetts National Guard and former Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety, has based his campaign upon his successful administration of these two posts, while at the same time relying heavily on the well-organized Weeks organization.

Tax Rate Kept Low

There has been no opportunity to charge waste or maladministration to either Childs or to Needham's sponsor, Weeks, as under both mayors the tax rate for the city of Newton has been among the lowest of the cities in the Commonwealth.

The lack of a decided expression of public opinion for or against either of the candidates makes a prediction of the result impossible, although each party feels that the combination of factors favoring its candidate insures his election. The Holden vote is likely to be the deciding factor.

Safe in Either Hands

It is reported that a majority of citizens feel that the city will be safe in the hands of either candidate. The only charge injected into the campaign, and promptly met by General Needham, was that in the event of his election the General planned to "crack down" on both the police and fire departments.

The only qualified prediction comes from a Beacon Hill legislator, who has watched the campaign closely and is intimate in both camps. He believes that the final count will show General Needham with a slight edge.

Milk Price Boost Of Cent a Quart Sought in Boston

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 10 (AP) —An increase of 1 cent a quart in farmers' milk prices, which would boost Boston consumer prices 1 cent, was demanded today at the opening of public hearings on a new federal marketing agreement for the Greater Boston market.

The price boost was formally requested by W. H. Bronson, statistician, on behalf of the New England Milk Producers' Association and the New England dairies.

Increase to Farmers

Farmers shipping their milk to Boston would, under the increase, receive 44 cents a hundredweight above the present price on class 1 milk.

Boston consumers, who now pay 11 cents, a quart for over-the-counter milk and 12 cents for home-delivered milk, would, if the increase was granted, pay 1 cent a quart more.

"Improvement in business conditions in Boston justifies the farmer price increase at this time," Mr. Bronson said. "The consumers' ability to purchase milk has greatly improved."

Old Prices Urged

Mr. Bronson approved the general provisions of the new agreement and urged immediate restoration of producers' prices in effect until last July. The present federal license became ineffective at that time after Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster ruled the license "void and unenforceable," and producers and consumer prices dropped 1 cent.

The co-operative proposal presented by Mr. Bronson specifically sought a producers' price of $3.35 a hundredweight, as compared with a price of $3 per hundredweight included in the proposed agreement drafted by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

AAA Suggestions

The AAA's $3 figure, through a reduction of dealers' transportation allowances, gives the farmer a nine-cent increase over present hundredweight payments.

Milk production in New England is the lowest in the past four years, Mr. Bronson said, in submitting economic statistics to substantiate the co-operative price increase.

"The low production is caused by unfavorable prices experienced since last July. The present prices are so low farmers cannot afford to buy or feed normal amounts of grain," he said.

Sales of Cream

Mr. Bronson pointed out that the decreased production cut down the volume of New England cream reaching the Boston market. In November he said only 40 per cent came from the six New England states while 60 per cent of cream in the Boston market came from the Midwest. In previous years a much larger percentage came from New England.

"We do not believe the increased price at the present time would result in decreased sales," Mr. Bronson said. "In fact other New England markets including Connecticut, Providence, R. I., and the Massachusetts cities of New Bedford, Lowell, Worcester and Springfield are on the 12-13-cent basis, the same price level Boston would be on if our request for his producers' price increase is granted."

Boston Hearing

The proposed agreement would replace the present federal license. It is designed, AAA officials said, to withstand court attacks. Many of the points bolstered up legally in the new agreement are based directly upon congressional delegation of power to the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in the amendments enacted last summer to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The public hearing continues here tomorrow, with another session scheduled for Thursday in Boston.

Antimony in Cosmetic

Kohl, the ancient cosmetic, has been made of finely powdered antimony as well as the smoke black of burnt almond shells or frankincense.

NEW Tuxedos For Rental

READ & WHITE

111 SUMMER ST. BOSTON

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Agents in every N. E. City

Algonquin Company Heard on Charges Of Discrimination

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)— In one of the first hearings in this section under the National Labor Relations Act, the United Textile Workers of America today charged discrimination for union affiliation against the Algonquin Printing Company.

The Fall River branch of the U. T. W. A. charged two of its print workers were not re-employed when the Algonquin plant reopened after a brief closing in the summer and alleged the reason therefor was the connections the pair had with the union.

Mariano S. Bishop, business manager of the union, testified that when he inquired of the company treasurer why the two workers were not rehired he was told only "loyal employees" would be taken back.

William Walsh, trial examiner from Washington; Patrick Donoghue, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board at Boston, and Ralph H. Cahouet, counsel for the board at Boston, were among those at the hearing which may last three days.

Boston Events

Tonight

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Mary Astor and Barton MacLane in "Man of Iron." Fenway: 2:11, 4:33, 6:55, 9:17. Paramount: 10:07 a. m., 12:30, 2:53, 5:16, 7:39, 10:02. Also Alice Faye and Bebe Daniels in "Music Is Magic." Fenway: 12:55, 3:17, 5:39, 8:01, 10:23. Paramount: 9, 11:18 a. m., 1:41, 4:04, 6:27, 8:50.

SOUTH STATION—"Wings Over Ethiopia." "Mediterranean Song." "Paramount Pictorial." "Popeye Cartoon." and a comedy. "Serves You Right."

FINE ARTS—Parisian operetta "La Crise est Finie" (the depression is over) featuring Albert Prejean. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

MODERN—"So Red the Rose," with Margaret Sullavan. 9:36 a. m., 12:42, 3:48, 6:54, 10. Also Miriam Hopkins in "Barbary Coast." 11:07 a. m., 2:13, 5:19, 8:25.

UNIVERSITY—"Barbary Coast." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Here's to Romance." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Also "We're Rich Again."

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Thanks a Million," featuring Dick Powell, Ann Dvorak, Fred Allen and others. State: 1, 4, 7, 10. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. "Guard That Girl," with Robert Allen and Florence Rice. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Orpheum: 9:22 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6, 8:55.

TREMONT — Katharine Hepburn and Charles Boyer in "Break of Hearts." 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:50. "She Gets Her Man," with Zasu Pitts. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45. Tomorrow: Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll in "39 Steps." Also Alice Brady in "Lady Tubbs."

METROPOLITAN — Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 11:10 a. m., 1:58, 4:46, 7:44, 10:32. New edition of Major Bowes's amateurs in person.

EXETER—"She Married Her Boss." 1:50, 4:50, 7:55. Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 3:20, 6:20, 9:25.

MEMORIAL—"The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," featuring Ronald Colman. 10 a. m., 12:06, 2:12, 4:18, 6:03, 8:08, 10:13.

UPTOWN — "Three Musketeers." 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. Also "Three Kids and a Queen." 2:10, 5:20, 8:35.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Rendezvous at Midnight." 2, 5, 8.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

BOSTON—Lionel Barrymore in "The Return of Peter Grimm." 10 a. m., 1:04, 4:08, 7:12, 10:16. Also "Sweet Surrender." 11:29 a. m., 2:33, 5:38, 8:41.

Music

FOGG MUSEUM OF ART (Cambridge)—Concert by the Bach Cantata Club. Directed by Mrs. Langdon Warner and Bernard C. Jones. 8:30.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Open House evening. Mertina Johnson, pianist; Rose Mende, pianist; trio, Marjorie Knowles, pianist, Stanton Forbes, violinist, and Russell Pierce Curtis, cellist. No admission charge.

SYMPHONY HALL—Dance recital by La Argentina. 8:30.

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Thompson Stone, conductor. Soloist, Dorothy Robbins, soprano. 8:15.

Other Events

ERA POPULAR LECTURE — "Japan as a World Power." Mattapan Branch Library, Blue Hill Avenue and Hazleton Street. 7:45.

Y. M. C. A. DRAMATICS —"The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Jacob P. Bates Hall, Huntington Avenue Branch, Y. M. C. A. 8:15.

NORFOLK HOUSE CENTER — "Hobgoblin House," mystery comedy, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury, 7:30.

WEST END ERA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Theater in "The Dean's Dilemma." William Blackstone School Center, 39 Blossom Street, 7:30.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION—Annual Christmas party and ladies' night. Hotel Bradford, Grand Lobby Salon, 7.

ZONTA CLUB—Christmas party. Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 6.

Tomorrow

ARCHITECTURAL LECTURE — "Classicists of Tomorrow" by William Edmond Lescaze, Fenway Studios, Ipswich Street, 5.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL —First annual conference of the Adult Education Council of Greater Boston, 10.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Rooms" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11. Also "Tapestry" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward, 2.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on Handel's "Messiah" by Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt, Lecture Hall, 3.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Light rain is probable tonight, turning to snow, and much colder Wednesday, lowest temperature Wednesday night near 20 degrees; moderate to fresh variable winds, becoming northwest Wednesday.

Maine—Light rain or snow tonight ending early Wednesday, much colder Wednesday.

New Hampshire—Snow flurries tonight and probably Wednesday morning; much colder beginning late tonight.

Vermont—Snow tonight and probably Wednesday morning; much colder.

Massachusetts—Light rain, colder in the west and central portions tonight, Wednesday cloudy and much colder, snow flurries on the coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Light rain tonight followed by generally fair Wednesday, much colder beginning early Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook —Moderate shifting winds becoming strong northwest Wednesday. Light rain tonight changing to snow flurries Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	38	Minneapolis	-4	-4
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	26	26	New York	40	40
Denver	30	24	Norfolk	44	44
Helena, Mont.	36	30	Philadelphia	38	38
Jacksonville	54	52	St Louis	30	30
Kansas City	26	26	San Francisco	50	48
Los Angeles	58	56	Washington	38	34
Miami	64	64			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 10.
B—Minimum, Dec. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:29 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 11:40 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

What's Going On in the Arts

National Symphony Orchestra

ONE of the newest of American orchestras, the National Symphony of Washington, D. C., was heard in Symphony Hall, Dec. 9, for the first time in Boston. Dr. Hans Kindler, the distinguished cellist, is the conductor who has been molding this organization for the last four or five years. On this occasion the orchestra was assisted by Miriam Winslow and her Dancers as soloists.

It is all to the good that Bostonians should hear orchestras other than their own. We should hear more of them. Only thus can a community appreciate the qualities and the defects of its local music makers. It is also well that dancers should have the support of an orchestra of symphonic strength. The lack of such aid is often felt in dance recitals. The occasion therefore was notable in two respects.

Dr. Kindler has accomplished remarkable results with his young organization. He is a musicianly leader, authoritative and without affectation. It takes time to build a symphony orchestra. He has made a fine beginning with this one. Naturally, it has a long way to go, but already it has much to commend it. The performance of Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, for example, would have been creditable to a much more experienced body of players. It was justly conceived and smoothly executed.

Brahms's Symphony in C minor of course presents a severer test. Dr. Kindler, conducting without a score, according to the prevailing fashion, had a clear mental picture of the work, which was reflected in the performance. The men responded with good will and vigor to his demands. The notes were played faithfully and the marks of expression were observed. The reading was rather literal, however. In avoiding the pitfalls of overinterpretation, the conductor neglected legitimate opportunities of re-creation. The statement of the quiet openings of the first and last movements was forthright, rather than mysterious or foreboding. There was not enough lyricism in the Andante, enough abandon in the Allegretto or enough fire in the Finale. In a word, the performance was wanting in imagination, poetry and drama.

Technically, the playing was expert individually but inexpressive in the ensemble. Accents and phrasings were observed eagerly but the total result was rather square-cut. It was interesting to note that free bowing is permitted to the strings. This method, historically followed by the Vienna Philharmonic, is contrary to the usual American practice. It is supposed to give greater expressiveness, if less precision. But it is doubtful whether a young orchestra should be allowed such freedom before it has attained complete unanimity. The result on this occasion at all events was frequently an obscurity. The brass and the woodwind are commendable, again allowing for the short career of the orchestra. Tone, however, in all the choirs, is too often muffled in quiet passages and harsh in fortissimo. These are all faults which, with such good beginnings, should be overcome in good time.

Miss Winslow and her dancers offered a suite of dances with sixteenth and seventeenth century music, and a group of music visualizations. These will be discussed on a later date by a more qualified commentator. The final item listed on the program was a set of orchestral excerpts from "Boris."

L. A. S.

Mildred Jenkins

LAST night in Jordan Hall, Mildred Jenkins, a young woman with a soprano voice which shows promise, sang a program of choice songs to the excellent pianoforte accompaniments of Warner Lawson. Miss Jenkins divided her program into four groups, drawing from Dr. Greene and Dr. Arne for her opening numbers. These were followed by the anonymous "Have you seen but a whyte Lillie grow" and an arrangement by Cordar of "Summer is i-cumen in." Group two was composed of a pair of songs by Hugo Wolf and a pair by Dvořák. French songs comprised group three, which listed the names of Hahn, Duparc, Szulc, Ravel and Bruneau. A well-written song by the singer's brother, Edmund T. Jenkins, opened the final group which, in addition to five Spirituals, also included a song by George Henschel and one by Dunhill.

It was apparent from the beginning that this young singer possessed natural endowments above the average. Her voice is of good quality, a little uneven in resonance as yet, but well controlled and well used. Any one of her songs might easily make heavy demands, in one way or another, upon any singer of far greater experience than Miss Jenkins, yet her intelligent use of the instrument at her command afforded the listener some delightful moments, especially in "Have you seen but a whyte Lillie grow," "Auf ein altes Bild," by Wolf, Hahn's "L'heure exquise" and the Spiritual, "There's a man goin' round takin' names." In each of these songs Miss Jenkins revealed interpretative qualities which won her just recognition.

Her diction, whether French, German or English, is good, but it will be better as she progresses. She has poise and is commendably independent of her word book. It is too soon to predict what the future may hold for this talented girl, but her debut last night was well advised, and it also brought forward an accompanist of singularly fine perception who has not been heard too recently in Boston. A large and distinguished audience gave the artists enthusiastic applause. G. M. S.

Quincy Art Center

ARTISTS and craftsmen of Quincy and the South Shore have contributed to a large and varied display at the Quincy Art Center, 61 Seville Row. Installed in commodious quarters, the organization serves the community creditably by assembling handicraft and exhibiting it discerningly. It is encouraging to find such planned activity in outlying districts. There is no reason why smaller cities and towns should not advance local artists and give them opportunities for dignified display. The Quincy Art Center is under the direction of Caroline Smith Carney, who promotes an educational program for the layman, besides presenting such exhibitions as the current one.

Professional and hobby painters appear side by side. The customary cleavage is to be noted, which is hardly fair to the amateur. The professional artist takes more pains, sees more deeply into his subject, works upon a plan and is articulate.

Among the exhibits are creditable examples in a pastel, still-life of "Oriental Poppies," Dorothy Piper Neaves has judiciously dwelt upon general effect in preference to literally measured detail; she traces the swirling lineaments of the petals, indicates the semi-transparent redness of color. A portrait by J. I. Rosenberg is carefully formed, feelingly characterized. A number of illustrations drawn and painted by Wesley Williams display skill in graphic presentation. There are in addition oils, aquarelles and pencil drawings; some very creditable.

In the crafts section more careful selection is exercised. For in these wrought pieces one must know how to work with tools on metal, glass, wood and gems. One must possess definite skill and practice. Amateurishness is too obvious, and almost inevitably ruinous. The Quincy craftsmen represented here are deserving of praise. Design, manipulation, co-ordination of form and material indicate first-class workmanship. D. A.

Maine Gives G. O. P. Encouragement With Voting at Municipal Elections

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 10 (AP)— Republicans of Westbrook and Hallowell rejoiced today over results in two of Maine's four municipal elections.

After three years out of power, the Republicans gained control of Westbrook yesterday, electing Carroll M. Richardson mayor and nine of the 13 aldermen.

Hallowell's voters returned Republican Mayor Elmer W. Campbell to office, defeating Nathan H. Bridges, who ran on a citizens' ticket.

In Eastport, site of the Quoddy project, a nonpartisan city council, first under a new council-manager charter, contained three old regime men among five members. Mayor Roscoe C. Emery and Aldermen W. G. Flagg and Alfred L. Lyons were elected, with John B. Frost and Charles B. Stoddard.

Progressives among Biddeford Republicans were victorious in a couple of primary election contests. They nominated Almo Custeau for Mayor and their city committee candidates defeated so-called "straight Republicans."

Democratic Mayor Arthur J. Remillard was renominated there without opposition.

Haverhill Shoemen Repudiate United Shoe Workers Union

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)— Fifteen Haverhill shoe manufacturers, employing 90 per cent of the labor in the industry in this city, joined today in a declaration they would no longer do business with the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

The manufacturers, in a statement released by Fred L. Cooper, manager of the Manufacturers' Board of Trade, and carrying the signatures of executives of the 15 firms, charged the union with breaking promises and "failure to recognize economic fact."

"We want a new deal," declared the statement of the employers, 12 of whom have recently signed working agreements with the rival Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The United contracts expire Jan. 1.

New Hampshire Gets Farmer-Labor Party

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10 (AP)— Plans for organization in New Hampshire of a Farmer-Labor Party which would have as its immediate goal the increasing of taxes on higher incomes and opposition of a state sales tax was announced today.

The movement, headed by Mayor Arthur Bergeron of Berlin, will bring about, its leaders said, a convention this spring for the naming of candidates for the 1936 election.

Mayor Bergeron is chairman of a provisional committee to arrange the convention, while Charles R. Hill of Nashua, state organizer for the Socialist Party, will head another group to work with the convention committee.

The Farmer-Labor Party now is in power in the city of Berlin, where in the last election Mr. Bergeron, a recent Harvard Law School graduate, was swept into office with a controlling faction of the municipal government.

Bags of Mid-Nineteenth-Century Coins Found Hidden in Connecticut Chimney

CLINTON, Conn., Dec. 10 (AP)— Two bags containing old coins having an estimated face value of $1000 and a real value believed much higher have been uncovered in the home of Albert Marquard by workmen installing a furnace.

The cache was found when Howard Chittenden, the contractor, and William P. Hull, a neighbor, removed several stones in an old flue. The bags disintegrated upon being handled and many of the coins fell into chinks between the bricks.

A search is being made for the remainder, but those in Mr. Marquard's possession have been placed in a safety deposit box in the Clinton National Bank.

The coins are dated between 1817 and 1865 and include many Spanish and French. One issue presumably is of Charles X of France, 1817, while another carries the inscription, "Hispaniola."

The Marquard house is more than 100 years old and the money is believed to have been placed in the flue at the time of the Civil War.

Pattangall Enrolls With Maine G. O. P.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 10 (AP)— Former Chief Justice William R. Pattangall, of Augusta, for many years a Democratic chieftain in Maine, enrolled as a Republican at the local Board of Registration today. He withdrew his Democratic registration a few months ago.

Mr. Fattangall has been a severe critic of the New Deal, starting his attack before his retirement from the Maine Supreme Court bench in July. Originally a Republican, Mr. Pattangall served one term in the Maine House of Representatives as a Republican and later, as a Democrat, served three more terms in the Legislature, was Mayor of Waterville six years, served as Attorney General under two Democratic administrations, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor.

Painters Lay Idleness To City's Work Relief

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)— This city's attempt to provide some taxpayers with work in order to give them means of keeping ownership of their homes went up against an unusual snag today. Two men employed as painters under civil service, brought suit against the city to recover money they allege they would have received as wages had they not been laid off to provide work for the taxpayers.

The men, Josiah H. Tingley and Edward De Borge, seek to recover $422 and $472 respectively as wages at the rate of $8 per day. The men alleged they were unable to obtain other employment and further that their layoff was not in writing.

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China Learns How To Bend to Japan Without Breaking

(Continued from Page 1)

are co-operating with Chiang Kai-shek and have put aside their earlier radicalism. At the other extreme are a few of the younger military leaders, like Chu Teh and Ho Lung, who threw in their lot with the Communists and are now leading guerilla bands of destitute peasants in some remote backwaters of China's vast unwesternized hinterland.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen is in retirement in Shanghai, an implacable critic of the Nanking regime and a professed sympathizer with the Communists. Eugene Chen, the clever, vitriolic Chinese from the West Indies who served as Foreign Minister in the Hankow Cabinet, is also in retirement in some European city. M. Charles Borodin is editing Moscow's English language newspaper.

Dictatorship

On paper the political form of the Chinese Government closely models the one-party dictatorship model which has been adopted in the Soviet Union, in Germany, Italy, and Turkey. Chiang Kai-shek is the dictator; the Kuomintang the sole legal party. The Kuomintang, however, has been much less successful in organizing a mass party following than the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, the National Socialist Party in Germany or the Fascist Party in Italy. The widespread illiteracy and the traditional indifference of the Chinese masses to politics make the task of organization very difficult. Moreover, I gained the impression that the enthusiasm, vague and inchoate as it was, which the Kuomintang had inspired in the students and, to some extent, in the masses of the people in 1927 had largely evaporated. Mass demonstrations today are feared and repressed, rather than encouraged.

The Nanking governmental regime is organized on a complicated basis, with five yuans, or large committees, attending to executive, legislative, judicial, control and examination functions. Above the yuans is Kuomintang Central Political Council, and above all these institutions is Chiang Kai-shek. Such measure of unification as China enjoys today is attributable to the personal power and influence of Chiang Kai-shek, rather than to any widespread popular support of the Kuomintang.

Chiang's Task Unification

The downfall of the Empire in 1911 dissolved China's traditional bond of political unity. For many years, even decades, the country was harried by the civil wars between provincial tuchuns, or war lords, no one of whom was strong enough to establish his rule over the country. Chiang Kai-shek has come closer than any other man to the goal of unifying China. The senseless, destructive fighting between the mercenary troops of provincial governors has ceased, and this is one positive benefit to China which must be reckoned to the credit of Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking regime.

Manchuria, of course, is lost to China, so far as any predictable future is concerned; North China seems to be slipping; and the two southwestern provinces, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, are independent in all but name. But Chiang Kai-shek has established his authority pretty firmly in the provinces of the vast Yangtse Valley, where more than half of China's population lives. While he has been losing ground under Japanese pressure in the North, he has strengthened the authority of the central government in the West.

Takes Over Szechuen

The huge province of Szechuen, with more than 50,000,000 inhabitants and not a mile of railroad, which formerly lived very much to itself and was a prey of contending local military chieftains, has been brought to a much greater extent under central authority as a result of Chiang's campaigns against the Communists, who were seriously threatening Szechuen in the spring and summer.

The National Kuomintang Congress, which was held here in November, could boast a fair degree of national unity, as it was attended by Yen Hsi-shan, the "model governor" of Shansi, and by Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called "Christian General," both of whom were in revolt against Chiang Kai-shek as recently as 1931, and by representatives from Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Nationalism Repressed

Dictators usually thrive on appeals to the nationalist feeling of their subjects. Chiang Kai-shek has been in an extremely difficult and delicate position, because he has been obliged in recent years to repress nationalist feeling and to yield to Japan step by step.

There is no reason to believe that Chiang Kai-shek is a "Japanese agent"—a charge frequently voiced by Chinese and other Communists; the frequent denunciations of his "insincerity" by Japanese military leaders are proof to the contrary.

What he has apparently been trying to do is to consolidate his power, to build up a better way with the aid of the large, but very secretive mission of German military advisers which is now in Nanking and with the aid of American, Italian and German aviation instructors, while avoiding an open conflict with Japan by making concessions when the Japanese Army representatives pounded the table with sufficient insistence.

Wang Left in Charge

One method by which he has safeguarded his own prestige has been to absent himself from Nanking for long periods of time and to leave the thankless task of dealing with Japan to civilian associates and especially to the Premier and Foreign Minister, Wang Ching-wei. The latter, a veteran Kuomintang revolutionary and a close associate of Sun Yat-sen, has been playing a rather pathetic role in recent years, when the responsibilities of office forced him to assume the odium, in the Chinese popular mind, of always giving way to Japanese pressure.

This role came to an end, or at least sustained an interruption, when a young Chinese Nationalist fired three shots at Wang at the opening session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, seriously wounding him. There was an element of strong historical drama and irony in the attack, Wang's assailant, who perished from wounds after his attempt, was 22 years old. And at just the same age Wang Ching-wei had risked his life by attempting to assassinate the Manchu Prince Regent, whom he regarded as the oppressor of his country. Now Wang had, in a sense, taken the place of the Manchu Prince Regent in the eyes of the fanatical young Nationalist who endeavored to take his life.

There are indications that the attempt on Wang Ching-wei's life may have an important political sequel. For it coincided with developments that make the continuation of Chiang Kai-shek's elastic policy of bending without breaking, of making concessions in an effort to win time for the consolidation of his power, much more difficult.

The Japanese opposition to China's monetary reform, the emergence of an "autonomy movement" in North China—that certainly enjoys the sympathy of some Japanese Army leaders—may place Chiang face to face with the unpleasant alternative of complete submission to Japanese will or of undertaking the desperate expedient of armed resistance, with all the grave consequences which this would entail.

Publisher Liggett Slain by Gunmen

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 10 (AP)—Two gunmen last night assassinated Walter Liggett, publisher of the Midwest American and storm center of numerous political and other controversies here for several years.

While his wife and young daughter looked on, Mr. Liggett was killed as he stepped from his automobile. He was returning from a grocery shopping tour.

Mrs. Liggett told detectives she thought she recognized the assailants as they sped away in a car, and furnished officers with names of the suspects.

Isadore (Kid Cann) Blumenfeld, Minneapolis liquor runner who served a year in the workhouse following a recent liquor conviction, was taken into custody for questioning shortly after.

Mr. Liggett entered the publishing business in Minnesota five years ago and almost at once became involved in political controversies.

His Midwest American, a Minneapolis weekly, vigorously assailed the administration of Gov. Floyd Olson recently and the many disputes in which he had become involved caused Mr. Liggett to charge a "frame up" to destroy his publication.

Sensational charges involving alleged "corruption and hypocrisy" were made by Mr. Liggett in February, 1930, when he testified as a witness before the House judiciary committee in Washington at the first congressional hearing on the merits of the prohibition statute.

At that hearing Mr. Liggett, without mentioning names, told of a party in Detroit, Mich., on the night of Nov. 5, 1929, at which he said the Governor and the chief of police of Detroit and four judges were present. He denounced conditions in Boston, Washington, Topeka, in the State of Minnesota, and in Wichita, Kan.

Terrorism Charged To Long Henchmen

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 10 (AP)—Guns and blackjacks were back in the Louisiana political picture today.

As opposing candidates for the late Senator Long's empire stumped the State, L. O. Tait, Jonesboro merchant, charged officers threatened him with a pistol and "billy" when he sought to distribute anti-administration campaign literature at an administration rally at Jonesboro.

Meanwhile, at Lecompte, Representative Cleveland Dear, anti-administration candidate for Governor, said Gov. O. K. Allen and his "political bedfellows, 'gypped' the State out of more than $1,000,000 on steals of state-owned oil lands."

Earl Long, brother of the late Senator, who is a candidate for lieutenant governor, replied that the oil leases referred to had been made legally.

Milwaukee Student Best At Translating Horace

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 10 (AP)—Enola Brandt, a student at Milwaukee State Teachers' College, Milwaukee, has been announced winner in a national contest in translation of the works of Horace, Latin poet.

The contest was held in connection with observance of the 2000th anniversary of the poet's birth.

Margaret Fitzgerald, College of St. Vincent, New York, won second prize. Philip Renier of Columbia Academy, Dubuque, Iowa, was first in the high school contest, and Norris Smith, Little Rock, Ark., second.

Uniform Road Laws Urged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Enactment of uniform, up-to-date and reasonable traffic laws throughout the nation was advocated last night by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts as the only solution to the problem of 34,000 highway fatalities a year. She urged citizens throughout the country in a radio address to insist that Congress support legislative action looking to uniformity in traffic laws.

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WABASH

A Basketful of Music

"HOW much is the music?" I asked the knowledgeable woman who runs our local Salvage Shop, pointing to a huge mound on the floor underneath an old kitchen table.

"Do you want it all?" she asked, a now-I'm-going-to-get-rid-of-that anticipation in her voice.

"Mebbe," I said—"if the price is right"—all that is Yankee in me coming suddenly uppermost.

She cast a look at the large disorderly pile, the housewife in her in mild contest with the saleswoman. "You can have it for a dollar."

"Sold!" I said. "I'll be back in a few minutes, with the car and a clothes-basket."

* * *

When I dumped the large brimming-over basket in the middle of my living-room floor, another housekeeper looked at it without enthusiasm. "What are you going to do with *that?*" she asked, with slightly disapproving emphasis on the demonstrative.

"Have fun," I said, with what was meant to be appeasing gaiety, setting to work at once to sort.

I made five piles: one for lesson music, of which there was a good deal; another for instrumental pieces of all sorts; a third for collections, both vocal and instrumental; a fourth for rag-time; a fifth for pieces of vocal music. I kept pretty steadily at this job of bringing order out of disorder; only now and then did I allow myself to be drawn away from it by some especially tantalizing item. A well-worn score of "Robin Hood" dragged me to the piano to play the beautiful waltzes from that masterpiece of light opera. It was well past midnight when I had finished, and five proper piles lay neat on piano and tables under hands dusty to the wrists.

* * *

THE LESSON MUSIC I dismissed with a swift survey. I wasn't likely to have much use for such aids as Signor J. Cacone's "Forty Lessons for Contralto," or George Barker's "Method for the Mandolin," much as I might admire the old lithograph on its cover—a Spanish lady in basqued dress, Spanish comb, earrings, a rose in her hair, and, of course, a mandolin in her arms. Still, one could never tell. If I ever *did* get around to studying the 'cello, here was F. A. Kummer's "Violoncello Method." And John would have piano exercises now and for years to come.

The piano pieces, however, would be more immediately and generally usable. This pile was rich in old-fashioned waltzes with such dating titles as "Santiago" and "Nordica Waltzes," and polkas and galops galore. Underneath Beethoven sonatas were Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte," and such old favorite "classical pieces" as Paderewski's "Minuet," Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in C Sharp Minor," Wagner's "Pilgrim Chorus," and many pieces by that popular lady, Cécile Chaminade. Perhaps the museum piece of this gallery was "The Battle of Waterloo," "composed and dedicated to the Duke of Wellington," and published in Boston, not so many years after the defeat of Napoleon, by F. Trifet, 19 Franklin Street.

* * *

LIFTING THE SCORE of "Robin Hood" from the top of the folio pile, I found treasure below. Anthologies of seventeenth and eighteenth century Italian song—the calm beauty of Pergolesi, Scarlatti, and Vivaldi who in the gradual decline of Italian music in emotional dignity stand between the noble Palestrina and sensuously lyrical nineteenth century composers of opera—were mixed with anthologies of German and French song. This pile, however, was particularly rich in scores of the comic operas of the Nineties and Nineteen Hundreds. Not one, but two scores of "The Mikado" and Victor Herbert's tuneful "Serenade" attested to their contemporary popularity. Gems from "The Belle of New York," and from "Wong," "a comic opera as performed by De Wolf Hopper," a description which sounds as if he alone were the whole opera—perhaps he was the whole show; complete scores of "The Prince Pro Tem," "Jack and the Beanstalk," and "The Little Corporal"—here were notes to which the Nineties had danced before the galop had begun its evolution through the turkey-trot and the one-step into the "shag." Among many other collections, for both voice and piano, was a beautifully printed edition of Ernest Chausson's delicate, Maeterlinckian-mooded "Vingt Melodies" for which someone had originally paid $4.80.

* * *

AMIDST A HUNDRED or so rags, there were many items for my informal collection of early American rag-time. "Down the Shadowed Lane She Goes" was worth having for its illustrated title. A steel engraving on its cover shows us a close-up of a plump-armed maid in sunbonnet and bodiced dress, woodbine and wild rose in the cradle of her arms. Two amorous doves flutter symbolically over her head, the shadowed lane stretches behind her, and, in an insert, a gentleman admirer kneels to pick up a flower she has dropped "and never missed." "Don't Let Her" took me back to the days when people had pianos and played them and the Sunday papers furnished, not only comics, but song supplements as well. Faded and yellow, the verse tells its mournful story in the rise and fall rhythm of the Eighteen Ninety ballad with the inevitable cadential movement up or down from the fifth to the third in chromatic thirds or sixths at the end of phrases. "The American Butterfly" (or "Little Ah Sid, the Chinee Kid") was a good example of the comic song of the early Eighties; and "Anona," "graceful as a fawn," who was wooed by a "warrior bold" in words beginning: "My sweet A-no-na in Ar-i-zo-na," belongs to the later "Hiawatha" period of American ragtime. A fine collection was Number 1 of Munro's Musical Library for 1878, which includes for ten cents no less than six songs, among them "Nancy Lee" with words by Fred. E. Weatherly, M. A., and, to get the Irish vote, "The Bells of Shandon," "that sound so grand on the pleasant waters of the River Lee."

* * *

THE SONGS MUST have numbered between 150 and 200, and they were of all times and all nations. Irish melodies, Scotch airs, and Southern dialect songs lay between arias from the old pre-Verdian Italian operas, *romanze* by Tosti and Mattei, and such Neapolitan *canzoni* as "O Sole Mio" and "Funiculi-Funicula." The Americans were also liberally represented, the French, too, and the Germans from Handel to Brahms. Such old favorites as "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" and "Oh Promise Me"; many melodious old standard songs by such writers as Charles Hawley and Guy d'Hardelot—all these were here and many more. Songs like Harry Rowe Shelley's "Love's Sorrow" took me back years to the nights when I used to hear them sung, and sung again. They were musical, these old standard songs, and so were the people who played and sang them.

Oh yes, here at the bottom of the pile were a few association items, among them several songs inscribed to a friend by Carrie Jacobs Bond, and some eight other songs once the property of Amy Lowell, on the covers of which she had written her name. She, too, had cared for the old standard songs: her attic, evidently, was one of the many which had contributed so bountifully to my basketful of music.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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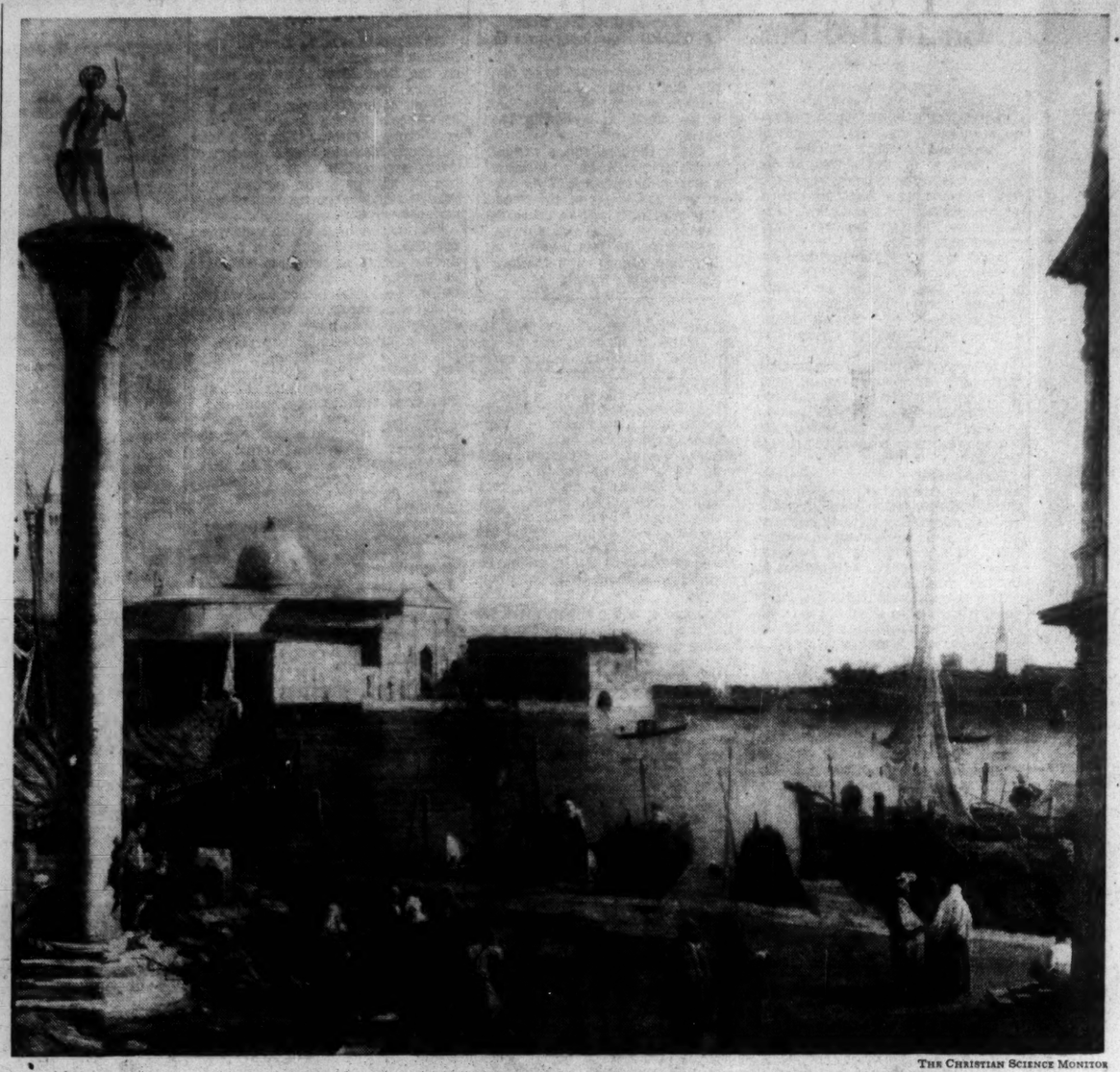

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN GIORGIO MAGGIORE, VENICE: *A Painting by Canaletto, in the Collection of Mr. C. Th. F. Thurkow, The Hague*

VENICE was, in many respects, a privileged city.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Venetians had trading stations along the coasts of Asia Minor, in Greece and the Grecian Isles, in Syria, in Dalmatia and in Albania; and from these places they carried the products of the Indies, whence they had been brought either by ship or caravan.

A town that received so many raw materials naturally developed a flourishing industry, chiefly in gold and silversmiths' work, in silk and in the manufacture of the famous Venetian glass. Riches poured incessantly into the city, and to this day the San Marco and the innumerable palaces speak of the splendor and the craving for beauty of the inhabitants.

When there was no longer anything new to be undertaken or anything great to be achieved, because the city was already saturated with beauty, the eyes of the painters turned upon the beauty of the city itself. Antonio Canale, called Canaletto (1697-1768), more than any other succeeded in portraying the magnificence of Venice. The tone of his work is evident in a large canvas—unusually large for Canaletto—in the collection of Mr. C. Th. F. Thurkow, at The Hague, showing the San Giorgio Maggiore at Venice.

Beneath a grayish-blue sky, with a dark thunder cloud hanging over the church, flows the dark water along the quayside of the Piazza San Marco. The buildings have been kept in a beige hue, with a pinkish light in it. Boats and gondolas are moored to the quayside and groups of bewigged gentlemen, sailors and merchants indicate the activity along the quayside. On the extreme left rises the famous column of St. George and the Dragon. At the foot of the column is a beautifully painted group of figures, their shadows thrown up against the high light of the shaft. The colors in the costumes accentuate that queer atmospheric light characteristic of Venice on a showery day.

Peking Copper Shop

With rows of copper pots and pans,
The open shop front gleams,
As if a hundred little fires
Were burnished there.
The round convexities
Reflect a hundred pictures
Stolen from the street:
Rickshaws in miniature,
Tiny carts and trotting donkeys,
Vendors with their baskets swinging—
All reduced to fairy sizes
By the bright mirrors of the copper kettles.
While from within,
In the vivid dimness,
There comes a thrilling beat
Of hammers striking metal,
As the small apprentices
With their own young rhythms
Tap out their days in a clanging tune.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

"In a Grove by Moonlight"

BOTTOM THE WEAVER is a character that has not had justice done him. He is the most romantic of mechanics. And what a list of companions he has—Quince the Carpenter, Snug the Joiner, Flute the Bellowsmender, Snout the Tinker, Starveling the Tailor; and then again, what a group of fairy attendants, Puck, Peaseblossom, Cobweb, Moth, and Mustardseed! It has been observed that Shakespeare's characters are constructed upon deep physiological principles; and there is something in this play which looks very like it. Bottom the Weaver, who takes the lead of

"This crew of patches, rude mechanicals,
That work for bread upon Athenian stalls,"

follows a sedentary trade, and he is accordingly represented as conceited, serious and fantastical. He is ready to undertake anything and everything, as if it was as much a matter of course as the motion of his loom and shuttle. He is for playing the tyrant, the lover, the lady, the lion. "He will roar that it shall do any man's heart good to hear him;" and this being objected to as improper, he still has a resource in his good opinion of himself, and "will roar you an 'twere any nightingale." Snug the Joiner is the moral man of the piece, who proceeds by measurement and discretion in all things. You see him with his rule and compasses in his hand. "Have you the lion's part written? Pray you, if it be, give it me, for I am slow of study."—"You may do it extempore," says Quince, "for it is nothing but roaring." . . .

Puck, or Robin Goodfellow, is the leader of the fairy band. He is the Ariel of the *Midsummer Night's Dream;* and yet as unlike as can be to the Ariel in *The Tempest.* No other poet could have made two such different characters out of the same fanciful materials and situations. Ariel is a minister of retribution, who is touched with a sense of pity at the woes he inflicts. Puck is a mad-cap sprite. . . . Ariel cleaves the air, and executes his mission with the zeal of a winged messenger; Puck is borne along on his fairy errand like the light and glittering gossamer before the breeze. He is, indeed, a most Epicurean little gentleman, dealing in quaint devices, and faring in dainty delights. Prospero and his world of spirits are a set of moralists: but with Oberon and his fairies we are launched at once into the empire of the butterflies.

How beautifully is the race of beings contrasted with the men and women actors in the scene, by a single epithet which Titania gives to the latter, "the human mortals!" It is astonishing that Shakespeare should be considered, not only by foreigners, but by many of our own critics, as a gloomy and heavy writer, who painted nothing but "gorgons and hydras, and chimeras dire." His subtlety exceeds that of all other dramatic writers, insomuch that a celebrated person of the present day said that he regarded him rather as a metaphysician than a poet. His delicacy and sportive gaiety are infinite. In the *Midsummer Night's Dream* alone, we should imagine, there is more sweetness and beauty of description than in the whole range of French poetry put together. What we mean is this, that we will produce out of that single play ten passages, to which we do not think any ten passages in the works of the French poets can be opposed, displaying equal fancy and imagery. Shall we mention the remonstrance of Helena to Hermia, or Titania's description of her fairy train, or her disputes with Oberon about the Indian boy, or Puck's account of himself and his employments, or the Fairy Queen's exhortation to the elves to pay due attendance upon her favorite, Bottom; or Hippolita's description of a chase, or Theseus's answer? The two last are as heroical and spirited as the others are full of luscious tenderness. The reading of this play is like wandering in a grove by moonlight: the descriptions breathe in sweetness like odors thrown from beds of flowers.—From "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays," by WILLIAM HAZLITT.

"Under his wings"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANS throughout the world love the ninety-first Psalm because it assures them of the tender care and protection vouchsafed to mankind by God, the Father of all. Writers in the Old Testament used many poetic figures of speech to expresss the loving care of God for His creation, and none is more satisfying to the heart buffeted by the winds of adversity than that found in the fourth verse of this Psalm, "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, recognized the aptness of these metaphors which convey the thought of God's loving protection, for she says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 263), "These two words in Scripture suggest the sweetest similes to be found in any language—*rock* and *feathers:* 'Upon this rock I will build my church;' 'He shall cover thee with His feathers;'" and (*ibid.,* p. 152) she employs the same figures in writing to a branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, "Thus founded upon the rock of Christ, when storm and tempest beat against this sure foundation, you, safely sheltered in the strong tower of hope, faith, and Love, are God's nestlings; and He will hide you in His feathers till the storm has passed."

Jesus used similar metaphoric terms to express love and protection in his lament over Jerusalem, the capital city of the Jewish nation, which rejected him as the promised Messiah. Both Matthew and Luke record words uttered from the fullness of his heart over his rejection by his own people. Luke records them as follows (13:34): "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, which killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee; how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and ye would not!"

In her childhood a student of Christian Science was familiar with barnyard fowl; with stately peacocks whose resplendent tail feathers were always something to be marveled at when outspread, geese with their soft feathers, and guinea fowl whose speckled eggs were saved for the children. Most interesting of all were the fluffy baby chicks cared for by a mother hen: she spent many hours watching them. The mother hen would scratch for their food, nestle them under her wings and, as they grew a little older and ventured farther from her side, her warning call would send them scurrying to the shelter of her wings if the shadow of a hawk high in the sky fell across the barnyard, or a sudden shower appeared.

One day when this student was a young woman and the winds of adversity seemed to be blowing fiercely about her, a relative introduced Christian Science to her and asked her to learn the ninety-first Psalm. This she consented to do out of gratitude for the relative's kindness. As she pondered the statement, "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust," these familiar things came to her thought and she felt that if such lowly creatures as barnyard fowl took good care of their charges, God would indeed care for His children with tenderness and intelligence. Later she grew to understand that these qualities of God—Father-Mother Love—are evidenced or expressed by His creation, and that the tender human care and protection which had been bestowed upon her were proof of this truth.

Many years later, when further knowledge of Christian Science had established her thought firmly upon the rock, Truth, and she had experienced the comfort to be found under the wings of God's love, at a time when there seemed a need for her to assume unfamiliar responsibilities and try her own wings, she watched a mother bird teaching her young to fly. Sometimes the mother bird pushed the nestlings out of their cozy resting place, but she flew under them with wings outspread during their attempts at flying, to give them courage and to protect them from falling. The student then understood the symbolic expressions in Deuteronomy (32:11, 12), "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings: so the Lord alone did lead him, and there was no strange god with him."

Applying this revelation to her own problem, she saw that it was not adversity compelling her to use her own wings, but the tender, loving Father leading her to utilize what she had learned of His divine, efficacious laws. She realized also that God would protect her efforts when she did not bow down to the strange gods of fear and lack of courage. With this conviction, she gained confidence, and successfully took her place among the workers of the world.

Christian Science, as taught by Mrs. Eddy, is bringing mankind today not only the comforting assurance of God's protection, but the scientific knowledge whereby mankind may claim this protection and make practical application of it in daily affairs. What a warm, sure sense of security awaits all who put their trust under the wings of everlasting Love!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Island Outpost

AGAINST the cloud the high gulls flash and cry
and beat wild silver past the headland's tree;
here in one deep gulp I drink the sky,
in one great splendid draught take down the sea!

Against the rocks the glittering foam is curled;
breath is adventure salty and brave and sweet
where vast horizons curve about the world
and ocean and the blue shadow of evening meet!

FRANCES FROST

,,Unter seinen Flügeln"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Christen in der ganzen Welt lieben den 91. Psalm, weil er sie der liebreichen Fürsorge und Beschützung versichert, die Gott, der Vater aller, der Menschheit gewährt. Die Verfasser der Bücher des Alten Testaments gebrauchten viele dichterische Redewendungen, um Gottes liebevolle Fürsorge für Seine Schöpfung auszudrücken; aber wohl keine befriedigt das von Mißgeschick bedrängte Herz mehr als folgende, die wir im vierten Vers dieses Psalms finden: „Er wird dich mit seinen Fittichen decken, und deine Zuversicht wird sein unter seinen Flügeln".

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erkannte, wie treffend diese bildlichen Ausdrücke den Gedanken des liebevollen Schutzes Gottes übermitteln; denn sie schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 263): „Fels und Federn—diese beiden Wörter in der Heiligen Schrift erinnern an die lieblichsten Vergleiche, die in einer Sprache zu finden sind: ‚Auf diesen Felsen will ich bauen meine Gemeinde'; ‚Er wird dich mit Seinen Fittichen decken'". Und sie gebrauchte dieselben Bilder, als sie einem Zweig Der Mutterkirche, Der Ersten Kirche Christi, Wissenschafter, in Boston, Massachusetts schrieb (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 152): „So auf den Felsen Christi gegründet, seid ihr, wenn Sturm und Wetter diese sichere Grundlage umtosen, in der starken Feste Hoffnung, Glauben und Liebe sicher geborgen Gottes Nestlinge; und Er wird euch mit Seinen Fittichen decken, bis der Sturm vorüber ist".

Jesus gebrauchte in seiner Wehklage über Jerusalem, der Hauptstadt des jüdischen Volkes, das ihn als den verheißenen Messias verwarf, ähnliche bildliche Ausdrücke, um Liebe und Schutz zu veranschaulichen. Sowohl Matthäus als auch Lukas berichten seine aus tiefstem Herzen geäußerte Trauer darüber, daß sein eigenes Volk ihn verwarf (Luk. 13, 34): „Jerusalem, Jerusalem, die du tötest die Propheten und steinigest, die zu dir gesandt werden, wie oft habe ich wollen deine Kinder versammeln, wie ein Henne ihr Nest unter ihre Flügel, und ihr habt nicht gewollt!"

Eine Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft war als Kind mit Geflügel vertraut: mit stolzen Pfauen, deren prächtige Schwanzfedern, wenn sie ausgebreitet waren, immer etwas Bewundernswertes waren, mit Gänsen mit ihren weichen Federn und mit Perlhühnern, deren gesprenkelte Eier für die Kinder beiseite gelegt wurden. Am meisten Freude bereiteten ihr die von einer Gluckhenne behüteten flaumigen Hühnchen; sie sah ihnen stundenlang zu. Die Gluckhenne scharrte ihnen Futter zurecht, deckte sie mit ihren Flügeln, und als sie ein wenig älter waren und sich weiter von ihr entfernten, brachte ihr warnender Lockruf sie eiligst unter den Schutz ihrer Flügel, wenn aus der Höhe der Schatten eines Habichts auf den Hof fiel, oder ein plötzlicher Regenschauer sie überraschte.

Als sich diese Schülerin später als junge Frau von der Ungunst des Mißgeschicks bedrängt sah, machte eine Verwandte sie eines Tages auf die Christliche Wissenschaft aufmerksam und bat sie, den 91. Psalm auswendig zu lernen. Aus Dankbarkeit für die Freundlichkeit ihrer Verwandten willigte sie ein, es zu tun. Als sie über die Stelle nachdachte: „Er wird dich mit seinen Fittichen decken, und deine Zuversicht wird sein unter seinen Flügeln", erinnerte sie sich dieser vertrauten Dinge, und sie dachte, daß, wenn schon solch niedrige Geschöpfe wie das Hausgeflügel treu für ihre Jungen sorgen, auch Gott gewiß liebreich und weise für Seine Kinder sorgt. Später lernte sie verstehen, daß diese Eigenschaften Gottes—der Vater-Mutter-Liebe—in Seiner Schöpfung in Erscheinung treten oder zum Ausdruck kommen, und daß die ihr zuteilgewordene liebreiche menschliche Fürsorge und Beschützung ein Beweis dieser Wahrheit waren.

Als viele Jahre später eine umfassendere Kenntnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft ihr Denken fest auf den Felsen, die Wahrheit, gegründet hatte und sie den Trost, der unter den Fittichen der Liebe Gottes zu finden ist, zu einer Zeit erfahren hatte, als es notwendig schien, daß sie ungewohnte Verantwortlichkeiten auf sich nahm und ihre eigenen Flügel versuchte, sah sie zu, wie eine Vogelmutter ihre Jungen fliegen lehrte. Manchmal schob die Mutter die Jungen aus dem weichen Nest hinaus; aber sie flog bei den Flugversuchen der Jungen mit ausgebreiteten Flügeln unter ihnen her, um sie zu ermutigen und vor dem Abstürzen zu bewahren. Nun verstand die Schülerin die sinnbildlichen Ausdrücke im 5. Buch Mose (K. 32, 11. 12): „Wie ein Adler ausführt seine Jungen und über ihnen schwebt, breitete er seine Fittiche aus und nahm ihn und trug ihn auf seinen Flügeln. Der Herr allein leitete ihn, und kein fremder Gott war mit ihm".

Als sie diese Offenbarung auf ihr eigenes Problem anwandte, sah sie, daß nicht Mißgeschick sie zwang, ihre eigenen Flügel zu gebrauchen, sondern daß der liebreiche, liebende Vater sie anleitete, von ihrem Verständnis Seiner göttlichen, wirksamen Gesetze Gebrauch zu machen. Sie erkannte auch, daß Gott ihre Bemühungen beschützte, wenn sie sich nicht den fremden Göttern Furcht und Mutlosigkeit beugte. Diese Überzeugung gab ihr Zuversicht, und erfolgreich nahm sie ihren Platz unter den Arbeitern der Welt ein.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft, wie Mrs. Eddy sie lehrt, bringt der Menschheit heute nicht nur die ermutigende Versicherung des göttlichen Schutzes, sondern auch das wissenschaftliche Wissen, wodurch die Menschen auf diesen Schutz Anspruch erheben und ihn im täglichen Leben praktisch anwenden können. Was für ein wohituendes, sicheres Gefühl der Geborgenheit alle erwartet, die ihre Zuversicht unter die Flügel der ewigen Liebe setzen!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Harvard Sextet Primed for Great Campaign on Ice

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Joe Stubbs 1935-36 edition of the Harvard varsity hockey team swings into action tonight at the Boston Arena against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, giving Crimson followers their first look at a sextet which, on paper, appears to be the best balanced outfit the Cambridge university has turned out in years.

Last season at this time the Crimson had prospects of a great team. The greatness, however, failed to develop, although the team did lead the Quadrangular Hockey League through most of the campaign, only to fall down in its crucial series with Yale. This year prospects are even brighter. The Crimson six was not greatly weakened by graduation and to add to this good news, Coach Stubbs has at his disposal one of the best sophomore squads in the history of the university.

Despite these facts, Stubbs, as usual, refuses to be too optimistic. He said recently: "I've seen bright prospects before and they didn't always turn out the way we expected. Last year we had strength in every position, and this strength carried us through a highly successful season, until the Yale series. Then we just didn't have enough. However, I must say that this present Harvard squad has speed, reasonable weight, and experience, which should be excellent assets for a college hockey team."

Fifteen Will Dress

At present, Stubbs has a squad of about 30 skaters. He plans to dress 15 men for each game including three forward lines, four defensemen and two goal tenders. The same 15 men, of course, will not dress for every game, at least not during the early part of the season.

Harvard has been on the ice for over three weeks and Stubbs has a fair idea who his best men are. However, the Crimson mentor wants it understood that every position on the team is still open.

Harvard's first string forward line will undoubtedly consist of Capt. Frederick R. Moseley Jr. '36, at center, Michael S. Hovenanian '36, at left wing and Samuel R. Callaway '37, at right wing. Moseley is the star of the team and should be one of the leading centers in the Quadrangular League. Hovenanian was a member of the now famous "H" line of the last two seasons, but that line was broken up with the graduation of Dunbar Holmes. Sam Callaway is a veteran.

The second scoring line will probably have George S. Ford '37, at center ice, Leo A. Ecker '37, at left wing and Benjamin H. Hallowell '36, at the right wing post. Ford and Ecker form one of the classiest forward line combinations in Harvard history. They played together at Belmont High School, later with the Harvard freshman and last season with the varsity. Hallowell is another former "H" liner. He is an experienced veteran and should work well with his new mates on the second line.

Sophomores Show Class

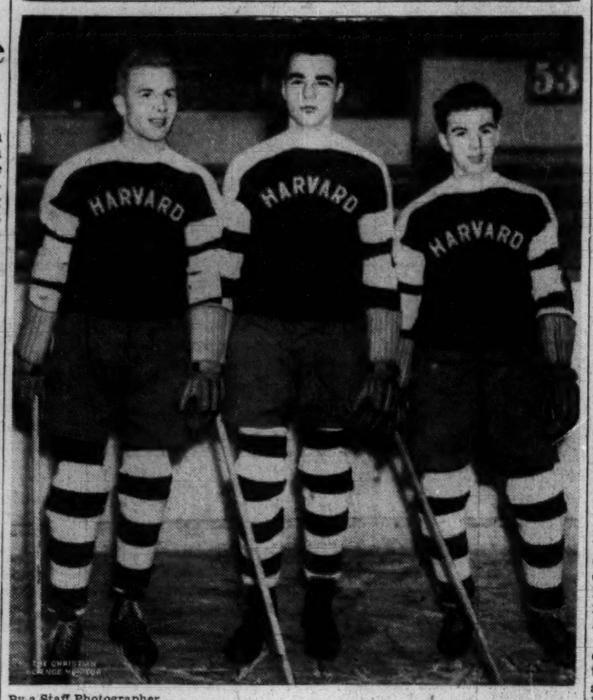
At the Crimson's last practice session before the M. I. T. game, Stubbs was still undecided who would appear on the regular third line. It is possible that he will use the first line of last year's freshman outfit, which went through its campaign undefeated and untied. This includes John S. Mechem '38, left wing; George F. Roberts '38, center, and Edward L. Cutter Jr. '38, right wing. This line flashed in practice and may develop into an even more effective unit than the second line.

Other forwards available include John Nesmith '38, Alfred S. Dewey '36, Ralph L. Pope Jr. '38, John M. Callaway '37, Arthur F. Duffey Jr. '36, Louis B. Carr '37, Arthur J. Clement Jr. '38, Robert C. Holcombe '37 William C. Quinby Jr. '36, and Hans L. Cartstein Jr. '38. Dewey is the outstanding player in this group, a much improved skater over last season and it is possible that he will break into either the second or third lines.

Three defensemen stand out above the rest. They are Charles R. Allen '38, captain of last year's freshman team; Samuel T. Hicks Jr '38, also a freshman star, and Thornton Brown '36, a veteran. One or two of those listed among the forwards will probably spare on defense.

Ashton Emerson '36, regular goalie through last season, will get first call in the nets again this year. Robert H. Waldinger '36 is ready if a spare is needed.

Crimson Skaters Await Whistle



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard's First String Forward Line

Which Opens Its 1935-36 hockey season against M. I. T. Tonight at the Boston Arena. Left to Right—Samuel R. Callaway '36, Capt. Frederick R. Moseley Jr. '36 and Michael S. Hovenanian '36

Krueger Four Under Par

SARASOTA, Fla., Dec. 10 (AP)—A sensational 67, four under par, gave Alvin Krueger of Beloit, Wis., the lead in the first round of the $2000 Sarasota open golf tournament yesterday amid a low-scoring orgy. Twenty-two of the 127 professionals and amateurs shooting in the second event of the winter tour smashed conventional figures and 13 others finished with par 71. Out in 34 and back in 33, Krueger needed every birdie for a one-stroke edge over Victor Ghezzi of Deal, N. J.; Johnny Revolta, the Professional Golfers' Association champion from Milwaukee, and Zell Eaton of Oklahoma City, who turned professional last week in time to win $105 in the Orlando open.

Montgomery Chosen Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 10—Thomas W. Montgomery '37 of Wheeling, W. Va., an outstanding lineman on the Princeton eleven during the last two seasons, yesterday was elected to captain the 1936 team. Montgomery, who prepared at Mercersburg, plays a right guard position. The election took place at the team's annual dinner.

Dr. Euwe Retains Lead

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10 (AP)—The twenty-eighth game of the world's championship chess match between Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam resulted in a draw after 63 moves yesterday. Dr. Euwe thus retained his lead, with the point totals at 14½ to 13½. The score in games: Dr. Euwe 9, Dr. Alekhine 8, drawn 11.

Jimmy Foxx And Pitcher Marcum Go to Red Sox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—With the announcement of the deal between the Red Sox and Athletics, coupled with the question of the status of the Braves, Boston is figuring heavily in the news coming out of the annual winter meetings of the National and American Baseball Leagues which opened here today.

Eddie Collins of the Red Sox announced at noon today, "we have acquired Jimmy Foxx and John Marcum from the Athletics for Gordon Rhodes and George Savino, a young catcher out on option with Syracuse, and cash."

Collins added, "This doesn't necessarily mean that we've ended negotiations with any club. We will take over Foxx's contract, which has two years yet to run. He expressed himself as being very pleased to come to Boston."

Considerable other swapping around of players is anticipated as the moguls recognize the importance of doing something to whip up interest in the big show now that Babe Ruth, who was the main sideshow for the past 15 years, has packed up his tent and retired.

The only brake bands on a lot of deals is that both sides always want to get by far the better and of the argument, which makes swapping a little sticky.

One of the minor deals already consummated involves the transfer of Leroy Parmelee, pitcher, and Phil Weintraub, infielder, of the New York Giants, to the St. Louis Cardinals in exchange for Burgess Whitehead, utility infielder. Weintraub, a Jewish boy who had a lot of trouble finding anyone to speak to him on the Giants, is slated to move somewhere on down the Cardinal escalator.

Big Roy Parmelee was a key pitcher when the Giants won the championship in 1933, but he has developed flares of temperament that did not suit Manager Bill Terry of the Giants.

The Braves are one of the first clubs to meet a stalemate as a business proposition, and their status in the league is one of the major questions to be solved by this year's meeting. The A. L. also has some dragging feet at St. Louis, where, however, some friends of George Sisler are reported to have angled into position to take the Browns off the hands of the Ball estate, which has no interest in them other than legal tenure.

Chicago is in the rumor mart, too, with two big outfielders, the Cubs having Chuck Klein on the table for any deal that might turn up that would send them a pitcher to take Charlie Root's regular pitching turn, and the White Sox calling out Al Simmons to lead them to something useful. Since Klein can't hit anywhere except in Philadelphia, about the only chance of getting rid of him lies in that direction. The champion Detroit Tigers will talk to Manager Jim Dykes about Simmons, who just now is concerned over a proposed cut in salary. He battled only .267 last summer.

Five Big Six Coaches To Try New Cage Rule

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 9

A THIRD restraining circle to prevent interference with jump balls was agreed to by five Big Six Conference basketball coaches, meeting here Saturday in an effort to speed up the game.

Under the new rule a 12-foot restraining area similar to those under each basket will be created in the center of the court. All jump balls will be taken to the nearest circle and players, other than the two involved in the jump, cannot enter the area until after the tip-off.

Stanford Tacks Up 'Sold Out' Sign On Rose Bowl Tickets

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 10 (AP)—Stanford tacked the "sold out" sign on the Rose Bowl gates yesterday. In one week of feverish buying, without a booth being opened, the 84,600 seats for the New Year's football game between Stanford and Southern Methodist were purchased.

The unprecedented rush for pasteboards will cost the participating schools and the tournament of roses committee a pretty penny.

"We would have saved money on the ticket sales," said Don Liebendorfer, assistant graduate manager of Stanford, "if it had been spread out over a longer period and we had taken the bulk of the money in cash through the windows.

"It always is more expensive to sell tickets by application, and then too, we will have the expense of refunding the money sent us in applications that cannot be filled."

The net returns after the cost of presenting the game and the expenses of the opposing teams have been deducted are split in three equal parts—among the rose tournament committee, Stanford, and Southern Methodist.

The game between Stanford and Alabama last Jan. 1, which drew the largest crowd in the 20 years of the classic, also was a sell-out. Net profits approximated $234,000.

Amazing as was the ticket sale for that game, however, it in no way compared with the present situation.

Rudolph Easily Bests Camp in Opening Game

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, former world champion, made short work of his opponent, Marcel Camp of Detroit, in the opening game of the world pocket billiard championship at the Pennsylvania Roof, yesterday evening, winning as he pleased in the sixteenth inning, 125 to 23. Camp made a good start with runs of 12 and 13 in his first two innings, but his disinclination to break cost him several scratches, his total being 28 with five scratches.

Rudolph, on the other hand, was inclined to be bold in his play, and after he hit his stride, showed the finest sort of position play in preparing for the start of each frame. It was a bold shot early in the ninth inning which paved the way for his high run of 65, and a similar try in the final inning enabled him to make an unfinished run of 31.

The other eight contestants will play today, William Mosconi meeting Bennie Allen, and George Kelly encountering Joseph Procita in the afternoon, while James Caras and Pasquale Natalie, and Frank Taberski and Charles Seaback will be the pairs in the evening: The score by innings:

Rudolph—0 19 s s 2 s 0 13 65 0 0 0 s s 0 31—130; 5 scratches; total—125.
Camp—12 (13s) s 0 s 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 s s 0 —28; 5 scratches; total—23.
Referee—Peter du Rocher, Des Moines.

Berkeley Bell Signs For Pro Tennis Tour

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—R. Berkeley Bell, the former Texan, went over to the professional ranks yesterday, and will be a part of the troupes touring the country under the aegis of William O'Brien, and William T. Tilden 2d.

Bell, who has been under surveillance of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for several years, is one of those who have been considerably handicapped in touring by the new eight-weeks rule of the association, which provides that expenses may not exceed eight weeks for the season, and general opinion was that he had been practically driven into the traveling troupe. He will make his debut at Madison Square Garden next month, when the trip starts.

Bell is one of the most picturesque stars in the game, and his defection will rob many of the amateur tournaments of an effective figure.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

To Continue Tennis Policy

THAT the United States Lawn Tennis Association will continue the policy which governed its activities last year seems assured. The Nominating Committee met some time ago and has offered its list of officers for 1936. The Executive Committee met Sunday in its last quarterly communication before the annual meeting next February, and the results of both meetings show that no changes are scheduled for the coming year. That such should be the case does not come as any surprise to those who have followed this sport in America during the past 12 months, as the 1935 season was one of the most successful held in a long time. The coming season promises to be even more successful.

Another "Wimbledon" at Forest Hills

It will be recalled that last year found the men's and women's singles championships being combined along the lines of the all-England tournaments at Wimbledon, and, despite the fact that the tournament was long drawn out on account of adverse weather conditions, it met with practically unanimous approval. It is, therefore, only natural that the Executive Committee should have decided to recommend that it be continued. The committee is suggesting one change in it, and this change should tend to advance the quality of the play. It is proposing that only those juniors who attain national junior ranking or those who show by their play during the season that they are worthy, will be eligible for the men's singles. It is confidently expected that both of these recommendations will meet with approval.

The Eight-Weeks Rule

When the eight-weeks rule was put into effect last year there was much speculation as to just what effect it would have on the attendance at various tournaments as well as to how well it would be observed by those players who were accustomed to touring the country and receiving their "expenses." According to the reports from the executive committee meeting, much satisfaction was expressed over the fact that there were very few charges of violation brought to its attention, and there is a question as to whether or not there were any real infringements. It was certainly a radical step for the association to take, but everything points toward its being a wise move and one that will help the game.

Now for the Davis Cup

It will not be long now before the committee which is to handle the next United States Davis Cup team is selected. One of its first duties will be to send out invitations for the candidates to report, and at this writing it looks very much as if the same players as went to Europe last summer would form the nucleus for the 1936 team. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., J. Donald Budge, C. Gene Mako, John W. Van Ryn and Sidney B. Wood Jr. were the players of 1935. These five players, together with Bryan M. Grant Jr., Francis X. Shields and Frank A. Parker, are the best from which Uncle Sam can choose a Davis Cup team, and it is pretty certain that the successful candidates will come from this lot. The picking of the captain of the team is going to be a very important matter, and it is to be hoped that the committee will give consideration to the opinion of Wood that some such "battle-scarred" playing veteran as Bill Tilden, Vincent Richards or Dick Williams should captain the team.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston A. A. to Continue Activities

BY A court decree the members of the Boston Athletic Association may continue the use of the name. Old athletic trophies and photographs, replete with memories and tradition of athletic contests by members wearing the unicorn for the last 48 years, will also be retained.

More than 400 members, including those who have kept the fires burning through the recently formed Unicorn Club, and many others who have awaited results of court proceedings, will continue the organization with ample quarters now used by the Unicorn Club in the Hotel Lenox.

Immediate activity has started in preparation for the forty-seventh annual indoor B. A. A. track games at the Boston Garden, Feb. 8, and plans will be carried out to conduct the annual Hopkinton-to-Boston Marathon.

In the course of time it is expected that larger quarters, and perhaps a house, will be required and that the old club will continue to carry the unicorn banner for Boston in the United States and abroad.

Harvard Opens Hockey Season Tonight—The Crimson varsity hockey team will open its season against the Massachusetts Technology sextet at the Boston Arena tonight. The game will be the feature of a double-header which will also match the Harvard freshmen against Framingham High School. The freshman game will be played before and between the periods of the varsity game and will start at 8 o'clock. The first period of the varsity game will start at 8:30.

Coach George Owen Jr. of M. I. T. has a better than average team to play against Harvard. At Princeton last Saturday, Technology was put under a tremendous handicap in the first three minutes of play when Freddie Lawson, veteran Tiger right winger from Dorchester, twice scored on solo rushes. This forced Tech to play a wide open game and Princeton eventually won, 7 to 1. With the experience of the Princeton game behind them, the Tech skaters are expected to give Harvard a much more even match.

Sons of Eli Stand Out in Soccer—Yale was officially declared the champion of the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League yesterday. The Elis won all seven of their games. High scoring honors went to Roxby of Wesleyan, who tallied 10 points, with Foss of Yale trailing with five points.

The teams finished as follows: Yale, won 7, lost 0; Harvard, won 5, lost 2; Wesleyan, won 4, lost 2; Dartmouth, won 3, lost 2; Amherst, won 3, lost 2; Brown, won 3, lost 3; Massachusetts State, won 2, lost 2; Springfield, won 1, lost 1; Williams, won 1, lost 3; Massachusetts Technology, won 1, lost 3; Connecticut State, won 0, lost 4; Tufts, won 0, lost 6.

Montreal vs. Bruins Tonight—Marauding Maroons from Montreal, Stanley Cup hockey champions, led by the astute Tommy Gorman, arrived last night for their first game of the current season at the Boston Garden against the Boston Bruins tonight. The locals, following three successive defeats, arrived in town late this forenoon from Chicago, tired and worn after road games, but in a determined mood to enter the victory column.

These Maroons are in no hurry. They did not finish in first place last year, yet they had the reserve power to take the coveted Stanley Cup when the final drive was needed. This year, with practically the same team of veterans, Manager Gorman is letting the boys warm up gradually. They are keeping within striking distance of the division leader, Toronto, without exertion.

According to press dispatches, the Bruins, despite their defeat, 1 to 0, played their best game of the season in Chicago. Charles F. Adams, president, is said to have informed certain of the players on the forward line before the Chicago game that their play was too much below expectation. Adams was attending the baseball meeting in Chicago. One change in the starting lineup has taken place, Roger Jenkins replacing Babe Siebert on the defense.

The advance ticket sale is heavy. Boston fans always enjoy these games with Maroons, since neither the locals nor the Montreal representatives harbor the idea of defeat. In the one game played this year, at Montreal, the Maroons triumphed by a 1-to-0 score. Tomorrow morning both teams entrain for Montreal, the Bruins to play Canadiens there Thursday and Maroons to await the Rangers on Saturday.

Tourists Enjoying Play in England—Word comes from Richard V. Wakeman of Boston, now with the United States squash racquets team in England, that a great deal of enthusiasm is being shown over the American team's trip to England and the players are being dined and squashed to the King's taste.

When the Americans played recently at the Sussex Sports Club, drawing at 4-all, an English writer said it was particularly noticeable that the Americans made fuller use of the wider English courts, and generally seemed much more at home in English conditions.

The Americans will play seven more matches before sailing home on the seventeenth of this month.

Basketball at Harvard Tomorrow—The Harvard varsity basketball team will open its season against the Boston University team in the new Indoor Athletic Building at 8:30 tomorrow night. The freshman teams of Harvard and Boston University will met in a preliminary game at 6:30 o'clock.

Wesley Fesler, starting his third year as basketball coach, is preparing Harvard for its third campaign in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League and for a midwestern trip planned for the team during the Christmas holidays. Fesler considers his present team equal in ability to that of last year, and he has a greater wealth of reserves than he has had at any time in the past three years.

These games, as is the case with all other winter sports contests at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, are open to the public. There will be a 40-cent admission charge.

Here and There—The identity of Boston University's football captain for 1936, who was elected following the Miami game in Florida, will be revealed at the second annual football banquet in the Chamber of Commerce Building tonight . . . B. U. has announced the election of James Ainslie of Lynn as captain of the varsity basketball team for this season . . . Roger Turner of the Boston Skating Club will take part in the Gala Skaters' Frolic in the Boston Arena Saturday night . . . Massachusetts Technology riflemen will compete with Lowell Textile School Friday in Lowell . . . Sprinting, hurdling, middle and long distance running, relay racing, high and pole jump events will make up the program of the coming B. A. A. games in the Boston Garden, Secretary Tom Kanaly announces.

English Rugby Game

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Northampton won from Cardiff, 13-6, in an English Rugby Union game yesterday.

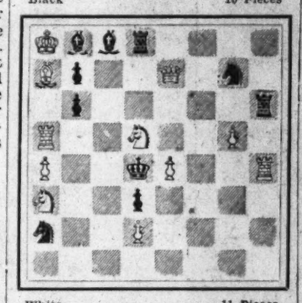
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1781

By N. Easter

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

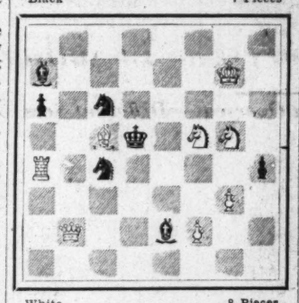
White to play and mate in two

(Shared first honorable mention, B. C. M., January-June, 1935.)

Problem No. 1782

By J. Pospisil

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(By the leading composer of the Bohemian school. The key is poor, but the afterplay is superb.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1779. Kt-Kt6

No. 1780. 1. R-B7! RxR
2. Q-Kt5 ——
1. —— Kt-KB3, KR3
2. QxPch ——
1. —— threatens
2. Q-B4 ——
1. —— Kt-QR3
2. Q-B6ch ——

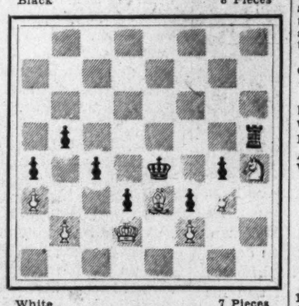
End-Game No. 281. White wins: 1 P-QR4, K-B5: 2 K-K3, K-Kt5: 3 K-Q4, KxP; 4 K-B4, P-R4; 5 PxP, P-Kt5; 6 P-R5 . . . 8 P-R8(Q) and 9 Q-K8 mate.

End-Game

Black is able to win this blocked-appearing position in about five moves. Won by Nimzowitsch from Lund, Oslo, 1921.

End-Game No. 282

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

Black to play and win

After equaling Alekhine's score for the first time in the match, by losing the fifteenth game Euwe once again trailed. In this game Euwe left the safe path on his fifteenth move, where he invited complications. These did not favor him, and on the twentieth move he was in difficulties. The ensuing simplifications left Alekhine with a Kt vs. B, and he was able to win a P.

Sixteenth Game—Slav Defense to Q Gambit

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	34 R-QB2	R-K6
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	35 K-R2	R-R6
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	36 K-Kt3	K-K4
4 P-K3	B-B4	37 R-Q2	P-R3
5 PxP	PxP	38 P-R4	P-R4
6 Kt-B3	P-K3	39 R-K2ch	K-Q3
7 Q-Kt3	Q-B	40 K-B4	P-B3
8 B-Q2	Kt-B3	41 R-QB2	K-Q4
9 R-B	B-K2	42 P-Kt3	P-Kt4ch
10 B-Kt5	Castles	43 PxP	PxPch
11 Castles	Q-Q	44 KxKtP	RxBP
12 Kt-QR4	Kt-QR4	45 R-KKt2	K-Q5
13 BxKt	QxB	46 KxP	P-B5
14 Kt-B5	BxKt	47 PxP	RxP
15 PxB	Kt-K5	48 K-Kt5	R-K5
16 Q-R4	QxQ	49 K-B5	R-Kt4ch
17 BxQ	KR-B	50 K-B4	R-K
18 P-B6	PxP	51 K-B3	K-Q6
19 BxP	QR-Kt	52 R-Kt2	R-Bch
20 Kt-Q4	RxP	53 K-Kt3	K-B6
21 KtxB	PxKt	54 R-Kt7	R-B8
22 BxP	Kt-B6	55 R-Kt8	R-QR8
23 K-R	P-Kt3	56 K-B3	RxP
24 B-Kt3	R-B4	57 K-K3	R-R7
25 B-B3	P-QR4	58 R-B8ch	K-Kt7
26 P-K4	P-R5	59 R-Kt8ch	K-B8
27 B-Q5	R(Kt7)-Kt4	60 R-B8ch	K-Kt8
28 P-KR3	K-Kt2	61 R-Kt8ch	R-Kt7
29 R-B2	KtxR	62 R-QR8	R-Kt6ch
30 RxR	RxR	63 K-Q4	P-R6
31 PxKt	RxP	64 K-B4	K-Kt7
32 R-B2	K-B3	65 R-R8	R-B6ch
33 R-K2	R-K4	Resigns	

In the nineteenth game, fresh opening play left Euwe in difficulties which ultimately cost him the exchange. After a prolonged struggle, Alekhine was able to convert this advantage into victory.

Nineteenth Game—Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	31 K-R2	R-Kt7
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	32 K-Kt3	R-Kt5ch
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	33 P-B3	R-Kt7
4 Kt-B3	PxP	34 R-Kt8ch	K-K3
5 P-QR4	P-K3	35 R-B7	B-B8
6 P-K4	B-Kt5	36 RxBP	RxPch
7 P-K5	Kt-K5	37 K-B4	P-Kt4ch
8 Q-B2	Q-Q4	38 K-K3	R-K7ch
9 B-K2	P-QB4	39 K-Q4	R-Q7ch
10 Castles	KtxKt	40 K-K3	R-K7ch
11 PxKt	PxP	41 K-Q4	R-Q7ch
12 PxP	P-B6	42 K-B3	R-Q8ch
13 B-Q2	Q-R4	43 K-B2	R-R6
14 BxP	BxB	44 P-B4	PxP
15 R-R3	Kt-B3	45 RxBP	B-K7
16 RxB	B-Q2	46 P-B6ch	K-R4
17 R-Kt	CastlesKR	47 K-Q2	B-B5
18 R-B5	Q-Q	48 R-Kt7	P-KR3
19 RxP	B-B	49 R(Kt7)-Kt6	R-Q6ch
20 R-Kt	KtxQP	50 K-B2	R-Q2
21 KtxKt	QxKt	51 RxPch	K-Kt4
22 B-B3	B-Q2	52 K-B3	B-Q4
23 BxR	RxB	53 K-Q4	B-R8ch
24 P-R5	P-K13	54 K-K3	B-Q4
25 R-Q	Q-QKt3	55 R(R6)-Kt6ch	K-R4
26 Q-B4	R-Kt	56 K-B4	R-R2
27 QxQ	RxQ	57 P-R4	Resigns
28 P-R3	B-Kt4		
29 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2		
30 R(B5)-B8R-Kt8ch			

By winning the twentieth and twenty-first games, Euwe was able to tie the match. Here is the twentieth game. Euwe's eighteenth move paved the way for a favorable ending.

Twentieth Game—Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 B-Q6	R-B2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	22 PxB	R(B2)-Q2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	23 R-Kt	RxB
4 Kt-B3	PxP	24 RxP	R(Q)-Q2
5 P-QR4	B-B4	25 RxR	BxR
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	26 B-K4	P-QB4
7 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2	27 P-QB4	BxP
8 P-KKt3	P-K4	28 B-Q5ch	K-B
9 PxP	KtxP	29 R-R	R-QR3
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2	30 R-R2	K-K2
11 B-Kt2	P-B3	31 P-B4	PxP
12 Castles	R-Q	32 PxP	K-B3
13 Q-B	Q-Kt	33 P-K4	P-Kt4
14 Kt-K4	B-K2	34 P-B5	P-R4
15 Q-B3	Castles	35 P-R4	PxP
16 QR-Q	B-K3	36 K-R2	K-Kt4
17 KtxKt	KtxKt	37 K-R3	R-R4
18 Kt-Kt5!	PxKt	38 B-Kt7	K-B3
19 BxKt	B-B3	39 B-Q5	K-Kt4
20 BxQ	BxQ	40 B-Kt7	K-B3

Apparently adjourned at this point, and resigned by Alekhine without further play. Euwe's sealed move was 41 B-B8.

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Schools — Colleges Home Study

College to the Chinese Girl — A Chance to Serve China

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Ginling College

And the Women Of New China

By Mary Armstrong Melvin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE training is the open sesame to opportunity for the modern girl in China. In that great country there are many more good positions available to Chinese girls than there are qualified women to fill them. At Ginling College, for example, a recent class of 29 graduates was offered 115 attractive positions!

Advanced education in China is more to be desired than rubies. For women, it is truly "the pearl of great price." Education has one of its most important centers under the shadow of Purple Mountain in southern Nanking, where are located, among other institutions, the University of Nanking for men and Ginling College for women. Surrounding the ancient city is the wall of Nanking, which Anne Lindbergh saw as "throwing its gray rope around hills and fields, railroads and canals, and huts and tiled roofs, . . . drawing them all together into what is now the capital of China."

China-Wide Program

As part of a China-wide program of education, Nanking offers unusual attractions to college students in the brother and sister institutions, the University of Nanking and Ginling College. The heads of the National Government have consistently offered encouragement to the development of university work in the capital, already using in their reconstruction work many Nanking and Ginling graduates. Twenty years old this autumn, Ginling is the only college for women in the Yangtze Valley. Early in its existence it was adopted by Smith College students and alumnae as their sister college, and ever since they have had some share in its support.

About 240 girls are now enrolled and over 300 students have been graduated thus far. The present student body represents 13 provinces, 11 denominations and all ranks of society. More than 80 per cent of the girls are Christians, although over one-third of them come from non-Christian homes. All religious activities are voluntary, but the persuasiveness of Christian living within the college bears rich fruit.

Ginling's entrance requirements are much the same as those of western colleges. The A. B. degree represents a full equivalent of work done in an American college and Ginling is incorporated under the regents of the University of the State of New York. Although most of the instruction is given in English, a wide range of subjects within the Chinese field is given in the native language. There is a great variety of extra-curricular activities including dramatic, glee and department clubs, an athletic association, student government and Y. W. C. A. The faculty members take part in these activities as guests or as friendly advisers.

In Exquisite Chinese Style

One of the unforgettable sights of Ginling is the first view of the curved roof of the buildings with their horned dragons and picturesque silhouettes standing out in the moonlight. The architecture of the seven buildings is in equisite Chinese style, carried out consistently in the exterior decoration, in columns, cornices, in the green-tiled, upturned roofs, and in the detail of the windows, with an Oriental use of color. These structures are part of a larger group of fourteen, planned for 400 students, and are the gifts of women of the West to the women of China.

The first substantial gift from Chinese women is a dormitory for students of the Practice School given by the three famous daughters of the Soong family, Mme. Sun Yat-Sen, Mme. H. H. Kung and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of Generalissimo Chiang. The academic buildings form a quadrangle which opens to the East to face Purple Mountain —gloriously gold in the morning and purple at night.

During its first eight years, Ginling occupied a Chinese residence of the old style, formerly the home of an official. Ginling is an ancient name for Nanking and means "golden eminence." The college was founded to meet the need for women trained in leadership, a lack made conspicuous by the political and social changes in China after the Revolution of 1911.

Ginling was founded in 1913 under the presidency of Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, a pioneer in the higher education of girls in China, under the auspices of five mission boards. After her years of able leadership, she was succeeded in 1928 by Dr. Wu Yi-fang, a member of Ginling's first class.

Views of Ginling College, Nanking, China. Upper Row: Left—A Group of Present-Day Students. Right—Portion of Central Building, Showing Reception Hall and Gymnasium, the Dormitory Beyond. Central Is the Gift of Smith Undergraduates and Alumnae. Oval—Children Who Are Taught by Ginling Students. Center: Right—Young China Has Come a Long Way in Women's Athletics at Ginling. Lower Row: Left—Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President of Ginling and a Member of the Class of 1919. In 1933 President Wu Was the Only Representative of Chinese Women at the International Congress of Women in Chicago. Three Times She Has Been a Delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations, and in China Itself Her Leadership Has Already Received National Recognition, Shown by the Positions and Responsibilities Given Her. Right—Social Hall, Built in 1934, a Gift of Smith College to Her Chinese Sister College

The Chinese Woman Who Is President

Dr. Wu brings to Ginling many gifts and rare talents. She comes from a fine Chinese home of the scholar-official type that ruled the country until the time of the Revolution. Three years of teaching followed her graduation from Ginling, and later, she earned her Ph.D degree at the University of Michigan. As president of Ginling, she has won the loyalty and co-operation of all her faculty, both Chinese and western, and the deep admiration of the students and alumnae. She is the type of woman who can make the East understand the West, and the West the East, for she understands and appreciates the best in both.

Dr. Wu vividly recalls the first time the college came to chapel, in a high-ceilinged hall in the old mansion. Only nine students occupied the front row of many rows of chairs, and the half-dozen faculty members sat on the large, high platform. Mrs. Thurston confided to her later that if she had not had faith, she would have wished herself somewhere else that day. But she was not disturbed, because she visualized the seats well filled, and saw Ginling women rendering intelligent, unselfish service beyond the campus. Now, after two decades, Miss Wu's eager, interested girls fill the modern chapel—with its lovely Chinese screens and doors of pearl shell—built on Ginling's own spacious campus, to which it moved in 1923.

Wars and internal strife have retarded progress throughout this vast country and still continue to check, to some extent, the rising tide of enlightenment. The cost of dissension has been a continuous drain on China's resources. The great Chinese wall of tradition regarding early marriage and women's place in the home had also to be surmounted. In addition to this handicap to the growth of first-rate colleges are family problems of financing sons and daughters at college.

Greatest Problem Of Chinese Girl

Perhaps the greatest problem facing the Chinese girl who wishes a college education is that of gaining her grandmother's consent. For in China it is the matriarch in whose hands such family decisions rest. Almost invariably the grandmother prefers that the girl concern herself with thoughts of betrothal rather than with advanced ideas which might interfere with her "primary mission in life." Many an eager student's path to greater usefulness has been blocked this way. And so, a girl who actually finds herself at college brings to the campus a joyous zeal which her western sister seldom experiences.

As she leaves college, many ways of helping her country present themselves. Problems of the impoverished farmer who represents nearly 85 per cent of the population, as well as those dealing with the protection of the worker's rights, family welfare, and raising educational standards demand the best that Ginling graduates can devote to them. In order to equip themselves thoroughly for their complex tasks, many have taken advanced work in European and American universities and schools.

The British authorities in Hong Kong recently selected a Ginling alumna to carry on a social case work in connection with the juvenile court; she has a clinic in the poor section of the city and carries on valuable work with problem and delinquent children. Another alumna, who studied at the New York School of Social Work, was engaged for a time in welfare service in a silk filature factory. She is now on the staff of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and has made an investigation of the rickshaw business and a study of conditions of local taxi drivers. A third alumna carried on activities under the Y. W. C. A. in the country and was later sent by the Association to Columbia University where she specialized in rural work. Later, she studied at the folk schools in Denmark.

A real zeal for service is characteristic of all Ginling's daughters. One young woman gave the initial $1000 which started the fund for the building of Neighborhood House, a student project providing activities for all ages of the community surrounding the college. About 75 per cent of the graduates are teaching, and many have entered successfully other professions and business. Ginling also has reason to be proud of the beautiful home life of her alumnae who marry.

Needs Help In Choosing

In China, where there is only one college graduate to every 100,000 persons, the influence of the college woman, both before and after graduation, is far greater in proportion than in the West. Miss Li Dze-djen, an attractive Ginling alumna, who is now doing advanced work in New York City in preparation for a faculty appointment next year, recently said of her fellow alumnae:

"What we need most is a bureau of vocational guidance to help us choose among the many occupations offered us! So great is China's need for trained men and women that there are three or four openings for every college graduate who is ready for real service."

Asked to compare the attitude of Western and Eastern students, she added: "Ginling women differ from those in American colleges in that every Chinese girl appreciates her exceptional opportunity for higher education, while in the United States it is often taken as a matter of course. The Chinese student accepts a large share of responsibility for future service to her people for which her special training fits her."

College students are generally recognized as today's leaders in the new China, and, much as royal families are bound to live up to a high standard of conduct, so do these students feel the obligation to fulfil their trusts.

The most heroic chapter in the history of the college is that which tells the story of the days in 1927 when Ginling was saved by the students and alumnae. The attack of the Red Army on Nanking had forced the evacuation of all Westerners. At the gravest peril to themselves, these girls stood by, and, with great tact, patience, and intelligence, daily met the efforts of the military groups to take possession of the college property. On 24-hour duty during six months of the spring and summer, these trained Chinese women proved equal to the emergencies created by the presence of a hostile military force. By the continued orderly conduct of college exercises they were able to carry their point that a college which was training women workers for the new China should be left undisturbed.

The Chinese Girl Who Longs to Go to College Often Has to Break Down Strong Family Tradition. This Photograph Was Taken When One Girl Learned That Her Grandmother, the One Who Decides Such Things in China, Consented That She Go to College for a Year

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Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of our biggest Round Table dreams has come true! Of course, we have several, and perhaps our first is that some of you would write to each other outside and become pen friends. This has happened, too. But one of our biggest dreams, ever since the Round Table began, has always been that two or more of you who make friends through writing letters to one another, might find an opportunity to meet, actually meet, and thus go on with an acquaintance begun by the Round Table, carrying it into the realm of lasting friendship. Today we are opening the "meeting" with this, the first reported actual meeting of two members from distant points who have got together. Here is the account of it from one of them, an American girl who is now studying in London. The original letter from the other was published in the Round Table on May 14, 1935.

From Far Corners Of the World

London

Dear Round Tablers:

Perhaps the rest of you would like to hear how two of us from far corners of the world met not long ago and have already had some good times together—and all because of the Round Table mail box. We recommend it!

When Miss R. H.'s letter appeared last spring telling of discussion among women students in an English university hostel, I pricked up my ears, or should I say rubbed my eyes, for was not I fairly swimming in a sea of plans for a year of study in London! And how I had been longing to know some students who were actually there. So I wrote post haste to Miss R. H., asking, I fear, an appalling number of questions—all of which she answered with jolly good speed. ("Jolly" is an English expression and I love it, but try in vain to say it with the delightful accent the English give it.)

I had been in London a week and was still feeling a bit strange when I was thrilled to receive a note from R. H., saying she had arrived back from a holiday spent visiting in France and camping in Germany's Black Forest and on Sark (get out the map! I had to—in fact, I'd never heard of it before, but now I'm "keen" to go there, for R. has shown me most intriguing snapshots of the fun she had there. By way of a hint, Sark is an island.) "When can we meet?" asked R. The sooner the better, as far as both of us were concerned.

It was a cold, windy night when I set out from my "digs," as students in London call their boarding house lodgings, to find R. H.'s college residence hall, or dormitory, which I knew to be situated in a certain one of London's many parks. After getting off the bus at the wrong stop and having to walk back several blocks facing the wind, I finally found my way up a side street to the park. But what to do then? I was confronted by an enormous circle of greensward all bound round with an iron fence and no visible street or path across it. I seemed to be at about the middle and looked a very long way round if I started in the wrong direction—yet there was no one to ask. As I stood on the corner thinking how dimly lighted were London streets compared with those I knew at home, along came a London "bobby" on a bicycle and quickly rescued me from my dilemma—they always do, these "bobbies"; in fact they are all and more than I was led to expect.

As the maid led me through a tremendously long and hollow-sounding corridor, around corners and upstairs, I noted the bulletin boards covered with their miscellaneous assortment of notices, familiar sign of all college halls, apparently. As we passed a group of girls chatting in front of the fire over their after-dinner coffee, I saw one of them look closely at us at a distance. I was wondering—and so was she—"Can that be she?" Yes, it was R. H. She came up as the maid knocked on her door.

"Well, I never thought my letter to the Round Table would bring me a friend all the way from America," said R., as she settled me in her easy chair in front of her cheery and very welcome coal fire. Nor did I think that my letter to an unknown address in England was to bring me a friend from Africa, for R., it turned out, had come to England to school from Rhodesia. "The two A's," we christened ourselves, and Africa and America thereupon resolved to join forces on some exploratory ventures about London and its environs.

* * *

On Sunday morning some 10 days later, we met again on our way to the ticket window at Paddington Station, our object being the purchase of an eight shilling "day return fare" (round trip ticket) to Oxford. She had already tried the wrong window so I was spared at least one *faux pas*.

We selected a nonsmoking compartment on the train and settled down for the nearly two-hour trip to the scene of first exploration. The train in itself was an adventure to me, for it was my first ride on that British railway system the invention and growth of which I had labored over in certain courses on economic history. Scenery without and passengers within provided ample entertainment, and we soon arrived at our destination eager to stretch our legs over the city of Oxford.

* * *

Of our experiences that day I could write at length—they began with a mad dash from the station to find and attend a certain church before its service was over, and drew toward a close with a tour of the ancient kitchens at Christ Church College—but to do so would be, I feel sure, to invite the blue pencil of our editor chairman. So may I resign the floor with the wish that you may each one day have the pleasure of investigating that charming city and innumerable colleges for yourself. And in the meantime I hope some of you have had the fun of meeting in other parts of the world and will share your adventures with us. (Miss) A. M.

* * *

[We hope so, too. Thank you Miss M., and greetings to both of you from "the Chair."]

* * *

Interested In Music

New York State

Dear Chairman:

I have just finished reading that most interesting column in the Monitor, "Youth Round Table," with its contributions by various young men and women.

I too, like many others, have longed for a department for those over twenty, and am happy that this has been formed. I am 23 years of age, and sincerely desire to correspond with others of my own age and sex. I am especially interested in music in the modern manner, the theater, and most of the finer things in life.

I would enjoy hearing from pals on the west coast, and even from Hawaii, South America, as well as those in the section of the country in which I live. How about some of you young fellows who may be reading this? Let's become better acquainted!

(Mr.) J. A. R.

Little Things That Count

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is an ancient Chinese proverb to the effect that the big things in life take care of themselves; but that if one wants to be happy and make those around him happy, he must be careful of little things.

This is one of the matters in which school and home can co-operate for the good of the pupil; for all those gracious, kindly, thoughtful traits that make one a happy personality are of the utmost importance in all life. Practical value? Of course training in "the little things" is of practical value. A position may hinge on them some day. And the happiness of daily living depends on them.

I heard a school principal describe an experience with a young man who was seeking a position in his school. "He was a splendid looking chap," said the principal. "His record in college was a good one. A friend of mine had recommended the young man highly. But three little things made me decide not to engage him for my school. First, after we had shaken hands, the young man seated himself and slouched into a casual position before I was seated. Second, his shoes were not freshly shined. And third, he interrupted me several times while I was talking. The other candidate for the position was an excellent one also, not quite so outstanding in his college record, but he was courteous in every respect and had checked every detail of his personal appearance before coming to the interview. The second chap was elected to the position. Experience has taught me that little things do count."

What are some of the most important of these points for which both the school and the home must accept responsibility? Most of us would agree that consideration of others or courtesy heads the list. What a happy change there might be in the whole world of affairs if this generation of boys and girls are actually taught to consider others! All international, national, and personal irritations would smooth themselves out on the spirit of the Golden Rule.

It isn't deliberate selfishness that causes troubles; it is more often thoughtlessness. Years ago, in a little schoolhouse in the country, a group of children used to sing a song which had the sentence, "Take time to be kindly." The rest of the song is forgotten. But today there are men and women literally scattered all over the world, who remember those words.

This is a matter of spirit and comes first. There are, also, other points: details of personal appearance, how to shake hands, how to meet people, how to introduce strangers to each other. The home and the school can work together on these things. For parents and teachers have a common goal. We want to make the boys and girls of today the finest citizens possible.

H. S. P.

Both Sandwiches And Sanctions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Framingham, Mass.

WITH what zest we do the things we don't have to do, and how we prize the pleasure and profit we gain from them! So it is with the voluntary class in the study of world affairs in the State Teachers' College at Framingham, Mass. For four years it has flourished, although it carries no penalties for absence, nor tangible rewards in the guise of grades, and it has just enough organization for conducting the meetings.

In fact, it grew so rapidly and there was such a demand for an hour available to all that it soon met in two sections. One is for the convenience of commuters, and over lunch boxes and trays grave young citizens discuss against a background of pickles, "hot dogs," and chocolate bars, such weighty matters as Mexico's internal problems and the soldiers' bonus. Miss Sarah S. Cummings of the history department is present as adviser, but she is one of those wise teachers who realize the value of silence, and she feels that the success of the class is due in part to the instructor's obeying that wholesome maxim of speaking when spoken to.

The second section meets in the evening, directly after dinner, and that is mending and knitting hour. Between stitches there is opportunity to attack the question of public works, the gold clause, or naval parity. Occasionally there is a speaker, perhaps from the International Institute on Beacon Street, Boston, or the League of Nations Association on Mt. Vernon Street. These provide authoritative information which the students appreciate, yet they are jealous lest too much time be given to "outsiders," for, after all, what they most desire is the opportunity to exchange and evaluate their own ideas.

This does not mean that variety is not welcome. One evening last spring a group prepared a sketch in which Dr. Townsend, Huey Long, Father Coughlin, Walter Lippmann, and Senator Wagner each expressed his own theory of social security, and, at the close of the skit, there was opportunity for questions from the floor. Once in a while the class meets more formally at a dinner, and then the occasion is dignified by the title "Dinner Forum."

In such a voluntary class young people find wisdom that they cannot learn from books. They school themselves to discuss controversial matters in an amicable way and to differentiate between scareheads and reliable sources. Above all, they learn the value of arbitration and of peace.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Price Movement of Stock Market is Irregularly Downward

Commodity and Money Markets

Drop in Silver Shares Is Stock Market Feature

By Forrest Price

Most of 'em skidded.

However, there were some stocks which showed gains.

Which gave the market an uneven appearance.

Trading was quite active in the early part of the session.

Then it simmered down, and prices rallied here and there.

Total sales were about 2,500,000 shares.

The silver metal stocks came in for a good deal of hammering.

Cessation of bidding for silver metal at London by the U. S. Government was given as the cause of the slump.

While this was going on Homestake Mining jumped 20 ponts.

U. S. Smelting was the weakest of the silver stocks. It dropped about 9 points before rallying. American Smelting was down nearly 5 points.

Losses ranging up to more than 4 points were established by Howe Sound, Anaconda and Cerro de Pasco.

Some of the merchandising issues were wanted. Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck particularly.

Prominent on the down side were Eastman Kodak, Western Union, Westinghouse Electric, American Water Works, Pere Marquette prior preferred, Phelps Dodge, Columbia Pictures, Smith Corp., Spiegel-May-Stern and Illinois Central.

Conspicuous gainers were White Sewing Machine common and preferred at new highs, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies common and preferred, Electric Power & Light 6 per cent preferred, Owens Illinois Glass, J. C. Penney, Collins & Aikman, Corn Exchange, Crosley, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Spang Chalfont and Motor Products.

In the bond division corporate issues showed narrow and mixed price changes as a general thing. Botany Consolidated Mills soared 4 points at one time. U. S. Government issues were steady. Italian obligations were strong, presumably on pe

Wheat prices rallied at Chicago. Cotton at New York just about held its own.

Strength of the merchandising shares in recent weeks is attributed to the growth of the wholesale and retail business throughout the country.

So far this month holiday buying in New York is reported to be 10 to 30 per cent greater than last year at this time, and a gain of 12 to 15 per cent over 1934 for the country as a whole.

A substantial recognition of better times is seen in the greater dividend distributions. There have been numerous resumptions, initial payments, increased rates and extras. The special dividend just declared by the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, is eloquent of the generally improved conditions in the banking field.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; mining issues react sharply.

Bonds: Irregular; secondary issues ease.

Curb: Easy; mining shares in supply.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; gold currencies improve.

Cotton: Quiet; trade buying; southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Higher; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Stronger; Winnipeg export buying.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Weak to lower; top 114.

Hogs: 10-15 lower; top $9.90.

Foreign

London—Quietness and uncertainty prevailed on the stock exchange today pending developments of peace talk. Japanese bonds and some gilt-edged securities firmed, while other stocks which were neglected, drooped. The market closed easy.

Paris—Rentes advanced sharply after a hesitant opening on the Bourse today, with bank and industrial shares following. International issues moved irregularly. The closing was firm.

Berlin—The Boerse closed quiet today after slight fluctuations.

Cotton Prices

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.62	11.69	11.62	11.66	—.11
January	11.21	11.46	11.36	11.41	—.14
March	11.33	11.36	11.27	11.31	—.15
May	11.24	11.28	11.20	11.23	—.16
July	11.02	11.03	10.95	10.97	—.26

Spots—12.10 up 5 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.58	11.73	11.67	11.73	—.11
January	11.58	11.60	11.55	11.60	—.14
March	11.34	11.43	11.33	11.40	—.15
May	11.31	11.34	11.24	11.31	—.16
July	11.23	11.25	11.20	11.22	—.26

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.36	6.36	6.32	6.34	—.09
January	6.34	6.34	6.30	6.32	—.11
March	6.30	6.30	6.27	6.28	—.12
May	6.26	6.26	6.23	6.24	—.11
July	6.08	6.08	6.05	6.05	—.12

Tone at close steady.

Lumber Production Off

NEW YORK, (AP)—New business at the lumber mills during the holiday week ended Nov. 30 declined less than 2 per cent from the preceding full week, mill shipments gained 4 per cents and production dropped 15 per cent, as reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. All items were substantially ahead of the corresponding week of 1934, with gains of 53 per cent in production, new business 46 per cent and shipments 34 per cent.

Western Union May Pay Dividend

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Lack of a quorum has caused a postponement of the monthly meeting of Western Union Telegraph Company directors until Dec. 17. Originally scheduled for today, the meeting is arousing interest in Wall Street circles in view of gossip that the board may consider resumption of dividends. There have been no disbursements on the stock since early in 1932.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Range in $		High	Low	Last	Dec. 10	Dec. 9
11⅞	4¼	..	Adams Express	11⅜	10⅝	11	11⅛	
37½	28	2	Adams Millis	35½	34⅞	34⅞	35½	
22¼	8	.60	Addressograph	23¼	21¼	23¼	21¾	
18⅝	4½	..	Alvance Rumely	16¼	16¼	16¼	18	
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¼	..	7¼	7¼	
173	104⅝	31	Air Reduction	167¾	166½	167	168	
2⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	
20⅛	13¼	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	15½	15	15	15¼	
3⅜	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅜	3	3	3⅜	
14⅝	2⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	13½	
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29⅜	28	29½	29½	
1¾	1⅜	..	Allis Chalmer rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
173	125	6	Allied Chem	160	158½	159	160½	
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¾	
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	34¾	34	34	34⅞	
78¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	73½	73⅜	73⅜	73¼	
4½	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	72¼	71¾	72¼	71½	
47⅜	13½	..	Am Bank Note	43½	42¼	42¼	43½	
18⅛	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	17	16¼	16¼	17	
89	72	6	Am Crystal S 1st pf	90	90	90	..	
41⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	40½	40¼	40¼	40½	
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128	127	127	..	
149⅝	110	4f	Am Can	136½	135½	135½	137½	
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	160	160	160	160¼	
32⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	30⅜	29¼	29¼	31	
64⅝	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	59⅜	58½	58½	59½	
31⅜	8	..	Am Chain	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	31¼	
98	66	3f	Am Chicle	91	91	91	91	
8⅜	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	7	7	7	7	
25⅞	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	24¾	24	24	24	
3¾	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3⅞	3⅜	3½	3⅝	
8⅞	2⅜	..	Am European	9	9	9	..	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7½	6¾	6¾	7¼	
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12½	12	12	12¼	
40	28	..	Am Hide&L 6 pf	38	38	38	38	
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	14	14	14	14	
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L n	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅛	
38⅛	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	36½	36	36⅜	36½	
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	11	10½	10⅝	..	
27⅞	9	..	Am Locomotive	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	28⅝	
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	74	73½	73½	74	
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	12	11½	11½	12	
12¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	31⅝	30⅛	31¼	32¼	
130½	72	4f	Am Metal 6%	130	130	130	..	
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach &Fy	30	29¼	30	30½	
9¾	1¼	..	Am Power & Lt	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝	
41½	8⅜	1.40	Am P&L 5% pf	37	37½	37⅜	37⅜	
49½	10⅛	1.40	Am P&L 6% pf	45¼	44½	44⅜	44¼	
22¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	22¾	21⅞	22⅜	22½	
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30⅝	29⅞	30	30½	
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	93½	93½	93½	93½	
21⅞	..	..	Am Seating	21⅝	21	21	..	
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	25	25	25	25	
64⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	61½	58	58⅞	62¾	
117¼	102¾	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	103⅜	102½	102½	103⅛	
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	132¼	132¼	132¼	133	
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	96⅛	95	95	97	
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	98¾	98½	98½	99¼	
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23¾	
112	88	2	Am Steel F pf	112	112	112	112	
43	33⅛	2	Am Stores	36	35½	35½	35⅞	
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	51⅝	50⅝	51	52	
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	133	133	133	..	
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	159	157½	158½	159	
6¾	2⅛	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	26	25½	25½	25¼	
27⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	25¼	25	25	25⅛	
21⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	21¼	20⅜	20½	21⅜	
94¼	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	91	91	91	92	
10¼	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜	
68⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	62¾	62	62¼	62	
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼	
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅝	
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅛	5	5	5½	
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29¼	27⅝	28¼	30	
37	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	35	35	35	..	
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	16½	15¾	16	16½	
12⅜	3⅜	..	Andes Copper	12½	11¾	12½	12⅝	
52	26	1f	Archer Daniels	42	41¾	42	42	
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	
7⅞	5½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	67	67	67	67¾	
8⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝	
44½	16½	1f	Armstrong Cork	44⅜	43¾	43¾	44	
58¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	17⅞	17½	17⅝	18	
109	80⅞	12g	Asso Dry G 1pf	106	106	106	106	
38½	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	58¾	56½	57	58¾	
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	92	91⅝	92	91½	
37¼	19⅛	..	Atl Coast Line	32½	31½	31½	32¾	
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	16¼	14½	15	14¾	
19⅞	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	17½	16	17½	14½	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	24½	24	24⅛	24½	
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	44½	44½	44½	44½	
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	18	17½	17¾	17¾	
2	⅞	..	Auburn Auto rts wi	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1¾	
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	39	38¼	38¾	40	
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9	9	9	9½	
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	46	46	47	48	
4⅞	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	4½	
			—B—					
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅛	4⅜	4¾	4¼	
36⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	40	38	38	35¾	
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	
9⅛	3⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24¼	23½	23⅛	24¼	
110¼	100⅜	6½	Bamberger pf	110	110	110	..	
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝	
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	84	84	84	84	
55	37½	1f	Bayuk Cig	56	53⅞	55¼	52½	
21¾	5⅞	.60f	Barnsdall A	13¾	13	13	13½	
20⅜	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	18¼	17¾	17¾	18½	
95	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	88½	88	88	89	
14⅜	11⅛	1	Beldyin Hem	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅞	
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	21⅜	20⅜	20½	21½	
21⅜	15⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	
57½	34	2	Best & Co	56	55½	56	56⅛	
51½	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	48⅝	47½	47¾	48½	
121½	55¾	3½	Beth Steel pf	118	117	118	118¼	
17	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	15¼	15	15⅛	15¼	
23⅞	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	22½	22½	22½	..	
86	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	88	87¼	88	..	
16⅜	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	14⅜	13¼	13⅞	14	
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	51½	51	51⅜	51¾	
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	
47¾	38¾	2f	Bon Ami B	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	26⅛	26	26⅛	26⅜	
65¼	28¼	1	Borg Warner	63¼	62	62½	62⅜	
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	7	7	7	7¾	
2⅛	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2¾	2	2½	1⅞	
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	52	52	52¼	53⅛	
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16⅛	15¾	15¾	16	
41¾	30⅜	2f	Bristol Myers	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41	
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42½	41½	41½	42¼	
5½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
38	14	3½	Brooklyn Q pf	35¾	35	35	35¾	
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	56½	55½	55½	..	
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	10	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	
8¾	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
17	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	15⅞	15	15⅛	15¼	
94¾	62¾	3g	Bucyrus E pf	94	94	94	93½	
3	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	9⅛	8⅞	9	9	
92	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	92	91	92	91	
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12	12	12	12½	
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	22¼	
14½	3⅜	..	Bulova Watch	13	13	13	13¼	
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	
28	13¼	.60f	Burroughs Add	25⅞	25½	25½	25⅞	
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	2	2	2	2	
10⅛	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	7	7	7	7	
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf (h)	17	16½	16½	16	
3½	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	19⅞	19	19	19⅛	
66	32	..	Byers pf	63	63	63	..	
			—C—					
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	¾	¾	7⁄8	
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	6¼	
33⅜	7⅞	1	Campbell W&C	28⅞	28½	28½	28¼	
16⅜	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	14	13½	13½	13⅝	
13¾	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¾	
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	
8⅛	3⅜	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	6⅜	7¾	7¾	8⅛	
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	100⅞	98¼	99¼	100¾	
196½	83¼	4	Case Thresh pf	118½	118	118	..	
60	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	57⅛	56	56	57⅜	
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	28¼	
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co n	20	18¾	19⅛	20	
29	23¼	1½	Central Aguirre	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..	
6½	2	..	Central RR of NJ	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
65¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de pasco	61¼	57¾	58	62⅜	
9⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	10½	9¼	10⅛	9¾	
78¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	80½	75½	80	77¼	
20¼	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	18½	18	18¼	19	
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	50½	58½	59½	59	
55½	31¼	2.80	Ches & Ohio	52⅞	51¼	51⅜	51⅝	
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	
5⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
25	15⅜	1f	Chi & N western (h)	3½	2⅞	3	3	
10¾	3⅜	..	Chi & N west pf (h)	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8	
14¾	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	14¼	14	14¼	14½	
53⅜	20	..	Chi Pneu Tool pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	50¼	
2⅝	¾	..	Chi R I & P (h)	⅞	2	2	1⅞	
4	1¼	1.60	Chi R I&P 6% (h)	3¾	3¼	3⅜	..	
4½	1⅝	..	Chi R I&P 7% (h)	4¼	3⅝	4¼	..	
14	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13	
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	30½	29¼	30	28⅞	
9	3½	..	Childs Company	8⅜	8	8	8	
26	9	.25b	Chile Copper	25	25	25	26	
90	31	3	Chrysler	85⅝	83	84¾	84⅝	
24¾	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
100	60¾	1.05b	City Ice & F	76⅛	76	76	78	
6⅛	3¼	..	City Stores	6¼	5¾	6	5⅞	
26⅜	10½	..	Clark Equipment	24⅞	23¾	24⅜	25	
46½	27⅜	1f	Clay Cr Pr Co	47½	45⅝	46½	46⅜	
80	80	5	Clev Cin C&St pf	82	82	82	..	
27½	20	..	Cluett Peabody	23	22¾	23¼	27½	
93	70½	2f	Coca Cola A	90¾	89	89½	89¾	
191½	151¾	5f	Coca Cola B	181¾	179	180	183¼	
53⅜	21⅜	..	Colgate Palm-P	18¼	18	18	19¾	
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	45¼	44½	44⅜	44½	
22¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	22¾	21⅞	22⅜	22½	
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30⅝	29⅞	30	30½	
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	93½	93½	93½	..	
21⅞	..	..	Am Seating	21⅝	21	21	..	
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	25	25	25	25	
64⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	61½	58	58⅞	62¾	
117¼	102¾	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	103⅜	102½	102½	103⅛	
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	132¼	132¼	132¼	133	
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	96⅛	95	95	97	
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	98¾	98½	98½	99¼	
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23¾	
112	88	2	Am Steel F pf	112	112	112	112	
43	33⅛	2	Am Stores	36	35½	35½	35⅞	
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	51⅝	50⅝	51	52	
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	133	133	133	..	
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	159	157½	158½	159	
6¾	2⅛	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	26	25½	25½	25¼	
27⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	25¼	25	25	25⅛	
21⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	21¼	20⅜	20½	21⅜	
94¼	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	91	91	91	92	
10¼	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜	
68⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	62¾	62	62¼	62	
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼	
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅝	
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅛	5	5	5½	
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29¼	27⅝	28¼	30	
37	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	35	35	35	..	
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	16½	15¾	16	16½	
12⅜	3⅜	..	Andes Copper	12½	11¾	12½	12⅝	
52	26	1f	Archer Daniels	42	41¾	42	42	
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	
7⅞	5½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	67	67	67	67¾	
8⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝	
44½	16½	1f	Armstrong Cork	44⅜	43¾	43¾	44	
58¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	17⅞	17½	17⅝	18	
109	80⅞	12g	Asso Dry G 1pf	106	106	106	106	
38½	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	58¾	56½	57	58¾	
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	92	91⅝	92	91½	
37¼	19⅛	..	Atl Coast Line	32½	31½	31½	32¾	
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	16¼	14½	15	14¾	
19⅞	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	17½	16	17½	14½	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	24½	24	24⅛	24½	
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	44½	44½	44½	44½	
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	18	17½	17¾	17¾	
2	⅞	..	Auburn Auto rts wi	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1¾	
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	39	38¼	38¾	40	
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9	9	9	9½	
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	46	46	47	48	
4⅞	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	4½	
			—B—					
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅛	4⅜	4¾	4¼	
36⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	40	38	38	35¾	
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	
9⅛	3⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24¼	23½	23⅛	24¼	
110¼	100⅜	6½	Bamberger pf	110	110	110	..	
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝	
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	84	84	84	84	
55	37½	1f	Bayuk Cig	56	53⅞	55¼	52½	
21¾	5⅞	.60f	Barnsdall A	13¾	13	13	13½	
20⅜	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	18¼	17¾	17¾	18½	
95	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	88½	88	88	89	
14¾	11⅛	1	Beldyin Hem	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅞	
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	21⅜	20⅜	20½	21½	
21⅜	15⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	
57½	34	2	Best & Co	56	55½	56	56⅛	
51½	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	48⅝	47½	47¾	48½	
121½	55¾	3½	Beth Steel pf	118	117	118	118¼	
17	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	15¼	15	15⅛	15¼	
23⅞	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	22½	22½	22½	..	
86	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	88	87¼	88	..	
16⅜	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	14⅜	13¼	13⅞	14	
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	51½	51	51⅜	51¾	
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	
47¾	38¾	2f	Bon Ami B	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝

Business and Industry

London Silver Market Collapses on U. S. Stoppage of Buying

Commerce and Finance

Utilities Offer To Reduce Number Of Holding Act Suits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Organized utility holding companies today offered to co-operate with the Government in reducing the multiplicity of suits under the holding company act.

Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the Committee of Public Utility Executives, said in a statement:

"If the Attorney General and the SEC are anxious to avoid the prosecution of the multiplicity of suits based upon the public utility act of 1935, they can rely on the full co-operation of the utilities."

The offer was the first break in what has been separate efforts of the Government and the utilities in the holding company fight.

"We recognize that it is important." Mr. Gadsden said, "not only to the electric light, power and gas industry, but in the interest of general business recovery that the constitutionality of the act be passed upon as soon as possible by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The utilities are anxious to avoid lengthy and burdensome litigation based upon a multitude of legal actions.

". . . It should not be difficult to select suits brought by three or four principal companies and push them forward as rapidly as possible. The rights of litigants in other cases should be protected in the meantime by temporary injunction granted without opposition. That is what the utility industry is willing, and, in its own interest and in the interest of the country at large, anxious to do."

"Until the constitutionality of this drastic and punitive law has been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States," Mr. Gadsden said, "not only the $15,000,000,000 electric light and power industry but all business will remain in a state of uncertainty."

There are about 50 suits seeking to prevent enforcement of the act. The Government has asked that seven be stayed pending a Supreme Court determination of its own suit against the Electric Bond & Share system to compel it to register under the act. The Government strategy has been to insist on this one suit, while the utilities have sought development of suits of their own choosing.

Registration is the first step by which the law eventually would dissolve some holding companies and regulate certain functions of others.

Most of Australia's Export Goods Are Bought by England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Aust. — Interesting figures showing the importance of the United Kingdom market to Australia have been prepared by the Commonwealth statistician.

For the trade year 1934-35, Britain purchased £8,916,000 worth of Australian butter out of a total of £9,586,000 exported; beef worth £2,306,000 out of a total export of £2,546,000; mutton and lamb, £4,389,000 out of a total export of £4,476,000; wheat, £4,448,000 out of a total export of £11,612,000; greasy wool, £13,524,000 out of a total export of £34,208,000 and scoured wool, £2,394,000 out of a total export of £4,716,000.

In addition to buying practically the whole Australian export of butter and meat, Britain is by far the largest individual purchaser of Australian wheat, wool, flour, dried fruits, and wine.

Britain's purchases of Australian butter and meat showed a large increase in 1934-35 compared with the previous year, owing to the operation of the Ottawa Agreement.

The following table illustrates the vital importance to the Commonwealth of the United Kingdom market:

Australian Exports to Britain

	1934-35	1933-34
Butter	£8,916,000	£7,582,000
Beef	2,306,000	1,745,000
Mutton and lamb	4,389,000	3,503,000
Wheat	4,448,000	3,503,000
Flour	631,000	815,000
Greasy wool	13,524,000	14,786,000
Scoured wool	2,394,000	2,809,000

Motor Products Declares 100 P. C. Stock Dividend

DETROIT, Dec. 10 (AP)—Motor Products Corp., manufacturers of automobile parts and fittings, declared a 100 per cent stock dividend today, payable Feb. 1, to stock of record, Dec. 20.

Two 50 cent dividends were declared on the new stock, the first payable Mar. 31, 1936, and the second June 30, 1936.

The regular 50 cent quarterly dividend on the present stock, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20 was voted.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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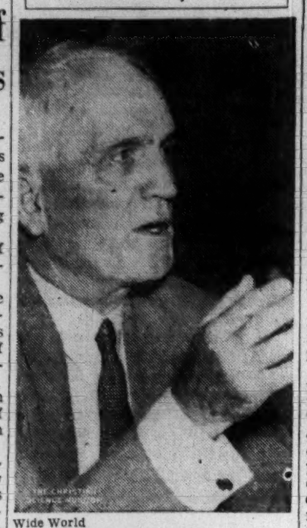
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10

Offers Co-operation



Wide World

Philip H. Gadsden
Chairman of the Committee of Public Utility Executives

Best Pre-Christmas Business in Years Reported in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 — Merchants here are reporting the best pre-Christmas sales in years, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retail business, as a whole, was up at least 8 per cent over the like week a year ago. Mail orders reached new tops, one big company recording the biggest week since 1929. Wholesalers, in turn, found themselves rushed to keep abreast of last minute demands.

In the downtown shopping district and in many of the neighborhood business zones, shopping crowds set new highs in size with purchases in proportion. The tendency to disregard higher prices and to buy merchandise of a more costly type than has been the custom in recent years also had its effect.

Buying by farmers and those in industrial sections where better conditions are being reflected in less closely guarded purses was noted in the mail orders reaching Chicago.

Cold weather also aided in stimulating demands for winter clothing and other seasonal commodities. Furniture, radio equipment and electrical appliances moved in heavy volume.

In the local industrial field, steel output moved forward 1 per cent and other branches of the durable goods industry showed improvement. Orders for new railroad apparatus and for sizeable repair jobs also were noted. Small personnel increases were reported at some local plants.

Rayon Countries Establish Record Outputs for 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—World's leading rayon producing countries, including England, Japan and Italy, will join the United States in establishing new high record outputs of rayon yarn and fiber for 1936, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Japanese production of rayon for the 10 months ended October, 1935, showed an increase of 45 per cent compared with the corresponding 1934 period. At this rate the indicated 1935 Japanese rayon production would reach a new high of about 220,000,000 pounds, compared with 153,100,000 pounds for 1934.

Italian rayon production totaled 84,749,000 pounds for the seven months ended August, an increase of 43 per cent over the 59,023,000 pounds output for the corresponding 1934 period. Government orders are responsible for the Italian rayon boom, principally for the supplying of rayon underwear for the troops in Ethiopia.

British production of rayon yarn and products totaled 89,490,000 pounds for the nine months ended September, 1935, an increase of 32 per cent, compared with output of 67,500,000 pounds in the corresponding 1934 period.

Business in South Shows Marked Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10—October and early November witnessed more improvement in business in the Fifth Federal Reserve District than in any other six weeks in several years, according to W. W. Hoxton, chairman and reserve agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, in making public the bank's monthly report on credit, business and agricultural conditions in the district.

Retail trade in October, the report says, was retarded by exceptionally mild and clear weather, but exceeded October, 1934, trade by more than 4 per cent, while wholesale trade last month in the five leading lines compared favorably, on the whole, with trade during the corresponding 1934 month.

Shipments of Finished Steel Lower Last Month

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by United States Steel Corporation, in November decreased 4921 tons to 681,820 tons compared with 686,741 in October.

Shipments in November 1934 were 366,119 tons. In November 1933 they were 430,358 tons, and in November 1932 they were 275,594 tons.

For the first 11 months ended Nov. 30 shipments totaled 6,709,784 tons compared with 5,507,243 in the first 11 months of 1934.

World Silver Mart Soft as Treasury Lowers Bid Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Yesterday's action of the United States Treasury, reducing the quotation for imported bar silver from 65¾ to 64¾ cents an ounce, has depressed the rate here to the lowest level since April 10. The quotation dropped 7-16d. in London which is the lowest since March 26. The Government's move is causing much speculation in financial circles as to future silver policy. Officials remained silent.

The maintenance of the world price of silver devolves entirely upon the actions of the United States Treasury because of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. The sudden change in the silver price is apparently another stage in a series of developments in the carrying out of the provisions of the act. It is estimated that the Treasury would have to buy 1,325,000,000 ounces of silver in order to maintain one fourth of the nation's combined monetary stocks of silver and gold in the form of silver, or as an alternative, to buy silver until the price reaches $1.29 an ounce. Since President Roosevelt signed the act the Treasury has bought about 500,000,000 ounces, so that if there had been no change in the gold stocks of the country, the program would have been well above the half way mark.

With the gold stocks expanding to above $10,000,000,000, the situation has been altered considerably. In order to follow the provisions of the act the Government must raise its purchases by an amount as great as it has already acquired. The alternative—raising the silver price to $1.29 an ounce—is also proving a problem.

The Treasury silver buying raised the price from 45 cents to 81 cents an ounce in April, but the Government saw that it was a lone purchaser in the world market. Therefore, instead of increasing the use of silver, it was found that other nations were demonetizing it. This fact caused the Government to suddenly desert the market and a crash followed which brought the quotation down to not quite 65 cents, where it remained from August 24 until yesterday.

The newly mined silver price remains unchanged at 77 cents an ounce. Repercussion to the Government's silver move was felt in the stock market today as leading mining stocks dropped from 1 to 7 points, including U. S. Smelting, International Nickel, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting and Howe Sound.

There was a heavy liquidating of orders yesterday on the London market from the Orient. Silver futures in Montreal closed with losses of 2.45 cents to 5 cents an ounce.

Gold mining issues, however, are exhibiting strength.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Flooded with heavy offerings from the Far East, the London silver market collapsed today and all dealings were suspended as brokers locked themselves in the exchange and refused to set a price in the absence of offers from the United States.

Brokers announced at 2 p. m., the doors would reopen at 4:15 p. m., but they were still closed at 5:15 p. m.

The spot price was below 29d. per ounce for the first time since April, and speculators were deeply worried over the possibility that the United States does not intend to continue President Roosevelt's silver buying policy.

The brokers' meeting broke up at 5:55 p. m.

Leaders announced they were closing without fixing a price because there were no buyers.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10 (AP)—Silver futures dropped abruptly on the Montreal Commodity Exchange today under the influence of continued uncertainty in London and other centers concerning the white metal.

December futures opened at 60.2 cents an ounce as compared with yesterday's close of 63.3 cents and quickly sold down to 59.5 cents. March was another weak feature, dropping from 60 cents to 58 cents in light trading. Turnover was light.

Sustained Revival In Shoe Trade Seen

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—With production, prices and sales well ahead of last year, surveys of the shoe industry indicate a sustained revival has been established during 1935.

At the same time, sharp increases in hide prices are counted on by several analysts to reduce the profit margins of the manufacturers for the entire year.

Production was stepped up when a new rise in demand was felt this fall, coming from generally improved economic conditions, and the total for 1935 is expected in many quarters to be on a par with the peak year of 1929.

The Fitch Publishing Company in a survey estimated output for the first 10 months of this year at 320,812,000 pairs of shoes, compared with 310,068,000 pairs in the like period of last year, an increase of 3.1 per cent.

British Columbia's Salmon Trade Above 10-Year Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 10—For the current year British Columbia's canned salmon industry will slightly exceed the average annual output for the 10-year period immediately preceding, according to the commercial attaché here.

During the period from 1926 to 1934, the report shows, the yearly average salmon pack of the Province amounted to 1,541,860 cases. Indications at the present time point to a total pack of approximately 1,600,000 cases during 1935 compared with 1,583,000 cases in 1934.

Plumbing Supply Trade Has Best Sales in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Progress in the plumbing supply trade in the United States has been the widest since 1930, following a five-year period of curtailed production and dwindling sales, according to a survey just completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Distribution has been shown to be constantly upward since the summer of 1934, with total sales for the 10 months of 1935 higher by 20 to 40 per cent than the 1934 figures. In recent months sales have exceeded monthly figures for any period since 1928.

The loosening of credit and the aid of the F. H. A. has boosted sales volume, according to the survey. Since February, however, there has been an increase in the work financed by private funds. While some of the leading producers will close the year in the black for the first time since 1930, profit margins have not kept pace with the rising sales trend, as prices have remained low and labor costs high.

The broadening in distribution has been attributed to the marked expansion in new residential and industrial construction and to the accumulated needs for repairs and rehabilitation which had been postponed from year to year since 1929," says the review. The enlargement of sales has been greatest in the smaller towns and cities, but the mounting volume of proposed new urban construction, plans for which now are in the hands of architects, furnish a tangible basis for the expectation of faster progress in 1936.

Prices Still Low

"The spurt in the production of plumbing supplies, which developed during the summer of 1933, was followed by a recession that did not run its course until the second quarter of 1934. The uptrend since that period has had few interruptions and brought production for the ten months of 1935 to 20 to 60 per cent above the 1934 comparatives. For some manufacturers 1935 output was the largest for any year back to 1930, with prices the lowest in 20 years, the gain was accomplished by larger unit sales.

"Production of sanitary equipment for the first 10 months of 1935 exceeded the 1934 total by over 50 per cent, with bathroom equipment leading. The increase in the production of radiator and heating equipment for the same period amounted to 30 to 35 per cent.

"During every month of 1935 shipments of vitreous-china plumbing fixtures topped the comparative figures of 1934. By August shipments had expanded to 295,880 units, surpassing the total for any month back to March, 1928, when 335,948 units were shipped.

Seven-Year Peak

This seven-year peak carried shipments of vitreous-china plumbing fixtures for the 10 months of 1935 to 2,218,181 units, which was larger than the annual totals for any year since 1929. When compared with the 1,110,980 units shipped in the 10 months of 1934, there was an increase of 99.7 per cent, while the totals of 1933 and 1932 were exceeded by 47.7 and 121.2 per cent, respectively. The 1931 and 1930 shipments were passed by 55.3 and 23.4 per cent.

"Heating equipment, pipe, fittings, bathroom installation, kitchen units, and household fixtures have constituted the major portion of the goods specified. Moreover, modern homes designed to include many conveniences, such as waste disposal units, automatic dishwashers, automatic controls to govern furnace heat, also humidifying systems linked with gas fire boilers, and many other refinements have helped to bolster demand for supplies handled by distributors of plumbing goods.

"The general price structure has been strengthened during the year, but moderate advances were made only in a few items. Bathtubs, sinks, and other enamelware products were marked up 4.5 per cent to 23 per cent, with an average of approximately 10 per cent. Staple pottery items have gone up about 10 per cent."

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Tung Nut Crop—Imports of tung oil into the United States during the first 10 months of the year totaled 101,000,000 pounds compared with 95,400,000 pounds in the like period of 1934. Normally, the United States obtains practically all of its tung oil from China. The new tung nut crop is reported to be of normal size although arrivals of oil at Chinese collection centers are heavier than usual. The fact that oil was arriving during the first half of November indicates that the current crop will be even earlier than predicted this year.

Trucks Run by Charcoal—China in recent years has made strenuous efforts to increase its transportation facilities, particularly in back provinces of the country, in order to make agricultural and mineral resources of these regions more readily available to other parts of China and to the world. Motor trucks are practical but fuel costs are prohibitive. In search of cheaper fuel, China has been using gas generated from charcoal and now many trucks, some bearing the names of American manufacturers, are operating in several parts of the country.

Hotel Facilities—Tourist travel in the interior of China will be facilitated as a result of the recent establishment of a chain of hotels in various inland cities. The hotel enterprise has been inaugurated by the China Travel Service, an organization which aims to provide clean and comfortable hotel accommodations to tourists visiting inland China at reasonable rates. Modern hotel facilities in many parts of China have up to now been nearly nonexistent. Hotel and guest houses have already been established at 14 separate points.

Radio Progress—In the face of a decline in a large number of products imported into China in the current year, arrivals of radio apparatus have registered an increase over last year. Gross imports of radio sets and parts into China in the first seven months of 1935 were valued at 1,616,741 gold units compared with 1,397,653 gold units in the like 1934 period, an increase of 15 per cent. (Gold unit equals 40 cents gold.) The United States was the outstanding supplier of radio equipment to the Chinese market. The bulk of the radio trade is centered in the Shanghai area where as many as 50 broadcasting stations are operating.

Japanese Steel Trade—Japanese production of iron and steel products has shown an appreciable improvement during the current year. In the first seven months of this year the output of pig iron increased to 1,571,242 metric tons compared with 1,365,708 tons in the like 1934 period, an advance of 15 per cent. Production of ordinary carbon steel totaled 2,615,752 tons in the 1935 period compared with 2,115,823 tons in the first seven months of 1934, an increase of 25 per cent. Other steel products advanced 18 per cent.

Swordfish Exports—The American market is absorbing increasing quantities of Japanese frozen swordfish. Shipments to the United States increased from 621,000 pounds in 1932 to 1,547,000 pounds in 1934. As far as is known the United States is the sole export outlet for this product. Swordfishing is an important branch of the Japanese fishery industry. It is estimated that the total catch in 1934 amounted to 7,000,000 pounds.

Sheep and Wool Expansion—In order to increase the domestic supply of raw material for its large woolen industry, Japan is endeavoring to stimulate the production of sheep throughout the empire. Several thousand breeding sheep were recently imported into Chosen. There are at present about 7500 sheep in the country, being distributed to persons in units of five animals. The Government is also trying to foster the large-scale production of wool in Japan and in Manchuria. It has set a mark of 1,000,000 sheep in 25 years for the former and 15,000,000 sheep for Manchuria in 30 years.

Hog Exports—The Japanese colony of Taiwan (Formosa) has become one of the outstanding hog-raising areas in the Orient. This year hogs have been exported in substantial quantities for the first time. About 10,000 hogs were shipped to Hong King and Canton from February to September. These exports show no signs of abating. During 1933 the number of hogs raised in Taiwan amounted to about 1,200,000. The Island of Taiwan ranks fourth in hog raising among nations of the world.

Philippine Business—There has been a considerable decline in Philippine business activity in the first half of 1935. Composite index numbers indicate slight, steady improvement in finance, but show a heavy falling off in production and a moderate falling off in distribution, with the result that the combined index number for the first half of 1935 is only 77, compared with 108 in 1934 and 99 in 1933, on the basis of 100 as an average for the five-year period, 1924-28, inclusive. The outstanding loss in production of 86 points was due largely to the limitation on sugar output. There was also a considerable decrease in foreign trade this year.

Silk Industry Slackens Considerably in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—A considerable let-down was in evidence in the activity of the silk division of the textile trade, during November, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Deliveries to American mills totaled 37,012 bales, compared with 48,167 bales for October and 38,476 bales average for 1934. This November drop was expected, as the silk now being delivered is at the higher price levels of recent months.

The takings of Japanese silk for the 1935-36 season are uniformly lower than last season.

E. F. Hutton Resigns From General Foods

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—E. F. Hutton, Wall Street banker and industrialist, has resigned as chairman of General Foods Corp., it was announced today.

C. M. Chester, president of the corporation, has been named as Mr. Hutton's successor as chairman, and Clarence Francis, executive vice-president has been appointed president to succeed Mr. Chester. The office of executive vice-president has been eliminated.

Mr. Hutton founded the stock exchange firm of E. F. Hutton & Co. in 1904, but for a number of years has been less active in the concern, and is now a special partner.

Inland Waterways Competition Hit By Railroad Head

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10 (AP)—Pleading that railroads be treated "on a business basis," J. B. Hill, president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, said in an address prepared for delivery today that "we want the Government to get out of the transportation business in the inland waterways."

"Have the railroads failed?" was his topic before a luncheon at the annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Transportation Advisory Board.

Mr. Hill observed that only in the matter of a "fair return to investors" have they "partially failed," but declared there were two principal causes: "the depression, which has affected all business and the competition on unequal terms of other forms of transportation."

"The depression is the major cause of the railroads' present position," he declared. "Could they obtain a general increase of 20 to 25 per cent in volume of traffic, their present situation would be much improved."

Inland waterway improvements, Hill contended, have been made at the expense of the taxpayer to provide cheap transportation to "private interests operating thereon without paying tolls . . . with but meager reduction in price to consumer of goods handled." The rail lines "carry the entire load" in taxes, he declared, "much of which goes to the support of the very agencies with compete with them."

Federal regulation forbids "building of additional lines without the certificate of the Interstate Commerce Commission," he said. . . . "Yet the Government and the state . . . have paralleled railroad lines with super-highways over which great commercial carriers operate. . . ."

"We have for years preached that if the theory of regulation originally founded on monopoly is sound for steam railroading, it is no longer sound as applied to railroads alone, which are no longer a monopoly, but should be equally applied to other commercial forms of transportation, highways, waterways, airplanes and pipelines," Mr. Hill said.

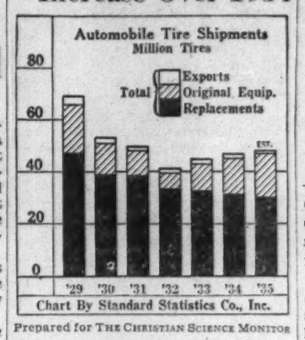
Sales Are Doubled By General Motors During November

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to consumers in the United States during November totaled 136,859 units, compared with 68,566 in October and 62,752 in November, last year, it was announced today.

Sales to dealers in the United States were 147,849 against 97,746 in October and 39,048 in November, 1934. Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, were 182,754 units, compared with 127,054 in October and 61,037 in the same month last year.

For the first 11 months sales to consumers in the United States were 1,156,798 units, against 885,963 a year ago. Sales to dealers in the United States were 1,220,924, compared with 931,150 and total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, were 1,529,990, compared with 1,198,853 last year.

Auto Tire Shipments Increase Over 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REPLACEMENT tire shipments for the full year 1935 should total about 30,000,000 units, against some 31,800,000 in 1934.

Original equipment sales are likely to reach 17,000,000 casings, compared with 13,585,000 last year.

With exports stable at about 1,000,000, shipments of tires for all purposes should be moderately larger than the 1934 total of 46,785,000.

Individual Income Tax Returns in 1934 9 P. C. Above 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Preliminary statistics of individual income tax returns for 1934 filed to Aug. 31, 1935, show that there were 3,988,269, of which 1,750,843 were taxable and 2,237,426 nontaxable, according to a report from the Secretary of the Treasury prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

As compared with the number of 1933 returns filed in the corresponding period of last year, the number of returns increased by 328,164, or 9 per cent. The total net income shown on the 1934 returns is $12,456,262,491, which is an increase of $1,610,608,959, or 14.9 per cent, over the amount reported on the 1933 returns.

The tax liability reported is $506,481,123, which represents an increase of $133,513,362, or 35.8 per cent. The tax liability is an average rate of 4.07 per cent on the net income reported.

The statistics are based on the taxpayers' returns as filed, unaudited except for a preliminary examination to insure proper execution of the returns.

New York Expects Largest Christmas Trade Since 1930

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Local retail, wholesale, and jobbing houses, the New York Times said today, anticipate their largest Christmas trade since 1930.

Gains of from 10 to 30 per cent have been reported for the month so far, the Times said, with estimates placing the probable average gain for the country between 12 and 15 per cent over 1934 sales.

Indications already are manifest, the newspaper said, that in some sections the season "may eclipse the 1929 figures."

Premiums Asked In Cloth Market As Demand Rises

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 10—The threatened shortage of early delivery goods, that has hung over the gray goods markets for some time, became a recognized fact during the past week.

The matter of price became secondary to that of delivery dates, and many buyers found they had postponed covering their requirements too long.

It was necessary in some cases to pay sharp premiums to get preference in the way of shipment from those mills that have any quality reputation in the trade.

Split Up Orders

Some buyers found they had to split up their orders into very small lots, distributing them around among those mills that could promise fairly quick deliveries on limited amounts.

The volume of business put through during the week in primary gray goods channels was estimated at approximately equal on the whole to the current week's output from the cotton cloth mills.

Prices continued very strong throughout the week. Although there were not many wide advances, the frequent premiums paid for preferred deliveries and the lack of available yardage at the theoretical market levels actually resulted in a slight increase in the average prices paid for most of the contracts placed during the week.

Premium for spots on print cloth included the 39-inch 68x72s and the 38½-inch 64x60s, as well as the 100x60 carded broadcloths.

Tobacco cloths continued to sell on the new and higher basis of 38 cents a pound, and some further advancing tendencies were in evidence occasionally. The wide sheetings, however, were moving rather more actively than they were coming off the looms. Wide sateens and in clothing twills sold at prices fully up to the previous week's levels.

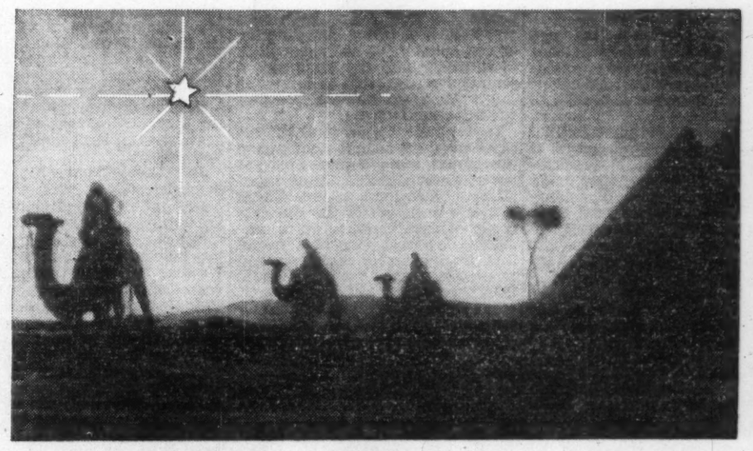
In the fine goods division of the market the trading in combed lawns again proved very active and prices were very strong, and cleaning up so much of the available spots that it grew difficult to find quick goods before the week was out. There was also a fair business done in organdies, dimities, fine combed pongees and similar light-weight goods.

Broadcloths Active

Combed broadcloths began to move in greater volume and both the 128x68s and the 136x60 single yarn constructions were bought repeatedly for 12¼ cents. There was also some increased trading in 144x76s at 13½ cents.

The fancy goods buying was active and prices were usually slightly higher than have been seen in this section of the gray goods market. Slub yarn constructions for summer sportswear proved very popular. Carded piques are moving as are a number of fancy weaves adapting the pique note with variations.

Much was done in the line of drapery fabrics, with clipped spots and dots, and heavy yarn stripes and other variations of the marquisette note which have been going over so well.



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MA-49

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Autumn Shows in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

A GENERAL survey of this year's Salon d'Automne reveals a concerted effort toward rational application of theoretical finger exercises which absorbed the experimental "ism" period. Cryptic abstraction surrenders to recognizable subject matter and doctrinaires abandon dogma to interest themselves in humanity. These new problems account for the predominance of still-life and portraits. They also explain the decline in nude and "big-machine" painting; excuses for demonstration of technical virtuosity.

Seeking to avoid the scattering confusion of alphabetical arrangement and no longer subscribing to arbitrary division according to tendencies, the hanging committee has classified the exhibitors into four generations—a useful expedient for tracing the chronological trend of artists.

Members over 50 form the first section, representing the contingent directly succeeding Cézanne and the Impressionists. Bonnard has sent a shimmering interior in which vague forms sink into mellifluous pinks and gold engendered by shafts of sunlight. Van Dongen, spry as the youngest, has renounced society portraiture for a fanciful "Barefoot Girl in White" seated near a bright blue dog.

* * *

Increased audacity motivates the succeeding generation, now bordering on 45 years of age. André Lhote reveres the Ingres tradition of orderly composition and subdued color but fills "Street Scene" with a quaint choice of passers-by geometrically fitted together, puzzle fashion.

Of the postwar generation, Adrienne Jouclard, devoted to sports, excels in seizing the vivacity of swift movement. Her "Skaters" dart and swing in the frosty air, throwing the composition into bold asymmetry. The artist skillfully achieves a subtle modulation of whites graduating over the snowy hills, the ice-bound stream and the dull winter sky. Yves Alix, Lotiron and Souverbie also belong to this section.

Much interest attaches to the rooms where the new generation develops dominating qualities of good taste and clever composition. Poncelet, former winner of the Florence Blumenthal Prize, takes a pensive turn with the "Mask Vendor." Evincing rich technical resources, he melts contour edges, contrary to Matisse's sharp graphism. Subtle neutral tones he obtains by thinning out pure color impasto, dear to the Impressionists, and he does not consider his picture finished until he has concealed the means employed—one of Whistler's canons. Roland Oudot forsakes misty landscapes to liberate his imagination by painting Faust and Mephisto amidst the witches' revel on Walpurgis night.

* * *

Adopting as its slogan "Independence and Discipline," the Eighth Salon des Surindépendants fills four vast rooms of a pavilion at the Porte de Versailles. It still encourages inventive research for plastic means to express poetry and philosophy rather than the prose of academic nature. The result, if highl interesting, is not convincing and seems an anachronism now that the new movement tends to cease theorizing and sound the possibilities of a fresh technique which has been undergoing preparation since the beginning of this century.

No jury complicates admission, but a severe ruling forbids members to exhibit elsewhere. This show consequently affords the only opportunity to examine works of certain solitary artists. The crucible of hard times has eliminated much dross and it is difficult not to admire the sincerity of purpose which stimulates the remaining pioneers.

Arranged according to affinity, the "unclassables" in the first room defy any precise labeling. Mme. Aboulker offers a naïve version of "Jacob's Ladder." Using a thick enamel effect in "Toboggan," Louise Miguel decoratively arranges her topsy-turvy impressions of sun, mountains and village shop signs.

* * *

Figurative art, looking directly at nature, in the second group, demands less imaginative exertion on the part of the observer. Cinema close-ups interest Marganin, whose workmen loom before backgrounds teeming with machinery. Castelbarco spices straightforward painting with a bit of humor in replacing the head of his "Traveler" by a large round clock.

Nonfigurative abstraction, opposed to the imitation of nature, occupies the third section, where neo-cubists, deriving from Picasso's intellectualism, attempt to bind color, volume and line to rhythmic obsessions. They resort to pure form and color as a means of restoring order in the flaccid confusion which resulted from protracted impressionism. Essaying to adapt dynamic rhythms to the picture's pattern, these artists, reflecting the present mechanical age, transpose the intensity of speed into plastic expression. Divested of sentiment, such compositions, calculated with mathematical precision, possess decorative value. Hayter twists his calligraphy into powerful arabesques and calls them "Fire Bird," "Deliquescence," etc. Nina Negri draws inspiration from matter viewed under a microscope.

Subjecting nature to the caprice of their imagination, the Surréalistes, in the last division, release the emotional effusions of sentiment denied by the neighboring cubists; a reinstatement of the right to dream, claimed early in the nineteenth century by Delacroix and Baudelaire. The best work of the exhibition lines these four walls, where interest in life itself removes the danger of doctrinal sterility. Pierre Ino and Jean Marembert are as convincing by superior ability to paint as they are disconcerting by strange subject matter mixing nature and humanity. Pierre Ino sets the profile of a woman's portrait, of classic purity, against distant mountain ranges but causes slender pine trees to spring from her blond locks. Jean Marembert sees a bridge railing terminate in a tapering gloved hand, or leafless winter branches blossom into femine heads wearing the latest millinery.

F. C.

By Marc Vaux, Paris

"Skaters," by Adrienne Jouclard, Exhibited in the Salon d'Automne, Paris

A New Concerto by Alban Berg

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

ALBAN BERG has composed a violin concerto which, with its wealth of lovely harmonies and balance of stylistic tendencies, will win over many recent opponents to modern music. It forms a bridge between tonal music and compositions on the twelve-tone-scale inaugurated by Schönberg and so often wrongly labeled with the catch-phrase "atonal."

In his new work, Berg once more keeps strictly to the fundamentals of Schönberg's technique of composition. Nevertheless, it contains elements that are borrowed from the tonal, that is to say, from music written in a definite key, and which tend to a convergence of both styles. This is no novelty in the history of music. One often finds stylistic contrasts united in a piece of music, for instance when our classicists introduce fugal episodes into a movement that is otherwise different in style. A most ingenious example of this combination of different styles is indeed to be found in the last movement of Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony.

Berg's concerto consists of two movements, each in two parts. The character of both the first parts is that of a greatly amplified introduction. The first movement begins with a slow prelude followed by a scherzo with two trios. In the second movements, after a stormy cadenza for the solo instrument and orchestral accompaniment, there are a number of variations. The theme is an old chorale from Bach's Cantata, "O Ewigkeit, du Donnerwort."

* * *

That tonal elements should have entered into the work is due to the fact that they are an integral part of Berg's conception. They are rooted in the genius of the violin which, as it is tuned in pure fifths, is a typical tonal instrument—in contrast, let us say, to the chromatically tuned piano. Berg actually ushers in the first movement with a prelude that begins on the open strings. Apart from this, however, the relation of fifths forms the basis of the tonal sequence which provides the material for the whole piece. Here the fifths are divided by thirds in such a way as to give rise to relations of triads. As a natural consequence the melodic parts must also contain triads and figures resembling triads. This was, however, exactly what Berg wanted for his scherzo. The popular Austrian turns given to a melody—a Kärtner folk-song was also introduced—acquire a formal basis in relation to this tonal sequence.

A further tonal element makes its appearance in the last movement with the introduction of the chorale melody which also appears incidentally in the exposition with Bach's harmonies. That his simple movement of Bachian chords should fit into the work without any apparent musical discrepancy shows how unimportant are stylistic differences when molded into form by masterly construction. The concerto is a proof that there is no need for music to sacrifice any of its acquisitions, even when it makes use of the most modern means of expression and form. It is likewise another proof—if one should be needed—that a composition on the twelve-tone-scale can be "beautiful" music. It makes no greater demand on the imagination than does a composition in C major.

* * *

Beside Furtwängler's recently reported guest performance which ended with the magnificent rendering of Brahms's "Deutsche Requiem," there have been a few other musical events of interest recently. An outstanding concert was that given by the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde when Oswald Kabasta conducted Stravinsky's "Petruschka" Suite. The work has not often been heard in Vienna and it affected one almost as a novelty. In any case it was the first time that it scored a genuine success with the public. This was certainly due, in a great measure, to the clear and sympatheic interpretation. Before this, one heard a little-known youthful and charming Symphony in D major by Schubert, and also Goldmark's Violin Concerto, played with beautiful tone by the young violinist Odnoposoff, the new Konsertmeister of our opera. The evening came to a close with Ravel's "Bolero."

* * *

Kabasta, who as musical director of the Vienna Radio conducts a great many concerts, is not only a first-rate musician but also an eminent teacher. His interpretations are always natural, yet extremely vital and pungent. He displays great conscientiousness in the study of the works. He has more orchestral rehearsals than is usually the case in Vienna. This redounds to the advantage not only of the classics, but especially of novelties which, hitherto, have often been insufficiently rehearsed. As a result of all this labor the Vienna Symphony Orchestra—which ranks next to the Philharmonic—has gained very considerably in musical culture since Kabasta was installed as the regular conductor.

Respighi's 'La Fiamma'

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

OTTORINO RESPIGHI'S "La Fiamma" was set forth (Dec. 2) by the Chicago City Opera company as its final contribution to the season's important dramatic novelties. If there has not been any marked brilliance in the course of the organization's five week activities, the company undoubtedly rose to its opportunities in the presentation of "La Fiamma." Not only was a difficult composition admirably interpreted by the artists on the stage and by the orchestral musicians below it, but the mise en scène was of great beauty, and adequate preparation made the production of the whole smooth and well routined.

Much of the credit for a fine performance—at least, so far as the music is concerned—should be given to Richard Hageman, who conducted it and who, when Mr. Papi severed his connection with the company, took upon himself the arduous task of making the opera ready for its première. The work itself must have come as rather a surprise to such connoisseurs as were acquainted with Respighi's earlier dramatic efforts. For the Italian master, while he disclosed theatricalism in such a symphonic composition as "The Pines of Rome," did not make evident much talent for the theater in operas like "Belfagor" or "La Campana sommersa." There was not, after all, any particular dramatic quality in the librettos of those works that could fire the composer's creative gifts. Presumably he discovered them in "The Flame."

The plot of the opera was drawn from the play by G. Wiers Jensen entitled "The Witch," a work that dealt with sorcery and various domestic entanglements that made life difficult at Ravenna in the seventh century. Witch hunting is the basic motive of "La Fiamma," but turbulent love, as well as violent hate, light up the scenes that carry Basilio, Exarch of Ravenna, and Silvana, his wife, to their awesome doom. Respighi was quick to catch the incandescence of many of the situations and to turn them to music in his score. Being an Italian, he was at no loss for lyrical ideas, albeit his melodies were less heart-searching than those of such of his countrymen as Puccini or Umberto Giordano. Yet there was a beauty in the moving scene of the third act between Silvana and Donello, the young man who loves her, that, as to its lyricism, made the melodic qualities of some other Italian masters a little pale and trite. Both chorus and orchestra were treated in masterly fashion by Respighi. Considerable complexity distinguishes the writing for both, but the composer apparently never miscalculated his effects.

Of the singers, the most important work was given to Mme. Raisa, who was the Silvana of the cast. That artist can no longer command the vocal resources that were hers in earlier seasons, but she offered a characterization of the heroine that was admirable to see and hear. Not soon, surely, will Mme. Raisa's audience forget the extraordinary art with which she played the scene in which Silvana, summoning to her aid her mother's magic spells, calls upon her lover to appear. Nor was that the sole example of the singer's arresting histrionic skill.

Joseph Bentonelli, as Donello, sang with no little elegance and to the outward eye he was possessed of graceful charm. It was not, perhaps, altogether his fault that as an actor Mr. Bentonelli seemed to be without much resource; for Respighi—or his librettist—cultivates Richard Wagner's trick of causing characters in his dramas to stand about, or sit on rocks, without anything to do. Yet dramatic movement is not one of the tenor's salient qualities of art. As Basilio Carlo Morelli accomplished one of the most arresting characterizations that he has disclosed here and his singing was of no less worth. Miss Barova was given an unsympathetic role as Eudossia, the querulous mother of Basilio, but she sang it well. Excellent, too, was the singing of Miss Hilda Ohlin, who made more than a puppet of Monica, the young girl who, too, had given her heart to Donello.

Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" (Nov. 30) was made notable by the appearance of Miss Hilda Burke in the title role. It would be difficult to exaggerate in discussing the poetic beauty with which that artist imbued her part, or the charm of tone and vocal style with which she sang it. Not since the days of Miss Farrar has the hapless little Cio-Cio-San been so touchingly portrayed: Mr. Bentonelli did his best with Pinkerton and Frederic Jencks was acceptable, if not remarkable, as Sharpless.

The Film in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

GERMAN film producers intend to make about 140 full-size films, in addition to educational and short films and weekly news bulletins, during the present season, according to recent announcements.

Certain of these films are being produced in English, French and Dutch, as well as German. This is undoubtedly an attempt to recapture foreign markets lost during the past few years—a loss shown financially in the last annual reports of the German film companies. Thus, UFA, the largest film producer, recently reported profits less than 10 per cent of those for the previous year. While general political and economic reasons may account for some of the falling-off in foreign trade, a great part is undoubtedly due to the rapid growth of the film industry in certain foreign states, especially in Great Britain.

The German film industry, according to a prominent National Socialist, some months ago, had up to that time failed to produce films "assured of acceptance because of their artistry and world outlook (Weltanschauung), established on a firm, cultural basis, and so capable of adopting a sovereign attitude towards contemporary problems." It further failed, in his opinion, to produce films full of wit, humor and satire, as well as artistic films.

* * *

Looking back over 1935, it is not easy to detect any conspicuous changes in either the artistic quality or the "world outlook" of the new films produced, as compared with those of previous years. What stands out is that by now it has been clearly realized that politico-cultural propaganda and financial success of the films do not go well together. The earlier denunciations of the "star" system are hardly in place today, when almost all the former prominent actors and actresses—if not non-Aryan—are again playing leading roles in films which are not conspicuous for any new ideas, but prefer to deal with "safe" themes, such as are contained in "Lady Windermere's Fan," "Pygmalion," etc.

Among the popular favorites now playing in German films are Emil Jannings, who is occupied with "Traumulus" and two other films; Lilian Harvey, Hans Albers, Paul Hörbinger and Willy Fritsch. Among the new films is "Black Roses," in which Lilian Harvey is playing, a musical film telling the love story of a young student and a beautiful dancer during the Finnish struggle for freedom, 1904-05. Pola Negri has also "starred" in "Mazurka," a Polish film.

* * *

One welcome change has been the greater place given to landscape scenery and to the countryside generally in recent films. This is well shown in "The Cloister Hunter," the scene of which is near Berchtesgaden, Hitler's summer home in the Bavarian Alps.

An interesting example of propaganda film was "Glückspilze" (Lucky Lads), a tale of school life, illustrating the National Socialist teaching of "common good before individual good." It is the story of seven lads in the Sixth Form (Primaner), who inherit RM 20,000 from a former pupil. They alone are to decide what shall be done with it.

At first, each is emphatic as to what he will do with his one seventh share—buy a motorcycle, save it, etc. After indulging in "riotous living" (all quite harmless) for a while, they decide to pool their shares and use the money to build a week-end house for the whole school. Six of them do so—the seventh is compelled by his guardian, a thirftless gambler, to demand his share. In the end, however, the guardian is exposed and Hans restored to popularity. The idea of service for the common good is well brought out by the cast all of whom are young and obscure.

* * *

Among the German "Films of the Year" the film of the National Socialist Party Rally at Nuremberg every September must find a place. To combine artistry and propaganda based upon the right "world outlook" and at the same time hold public attention is not easy. The general effect left upon the spectators by this film is that of a mass performance in which national energy and marvelous organization co-operate in producing that "blinder Gehorsam" (blind obedience) which is the party ideal. Leni Riefenstahl, with 24 cameramen assisting her, again filmed this year's assembly, "The Triumph of Freedom." For her work in 1934, she was awarded the national film prize.

Very few foreign films are allowed in Germany nowadays, but some of those which came the present year have been very popular. "Queen Christina" with Greta Garbo, "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" (Bengali), "Sanders of the River" and "Ruggles of Red Gap" have been markedly successful.

American Print Makers

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

FOR its ninth annual exhibition, the Society of American Printmakers has assembled one of the liveliest shows of the year at the Downtown Gallery, continuing until Dec. 28. This organization is largely concerned with the expression of contemporary social thought, an attitude toward art that so dominates its shows that occasional ventures in a purely pictorial vein seem variations upon a prevailing mood. The exhibition committee of 12 is so organized that four members are replaced each year, keeping the annual shows from becoming a static representation of the tastes and viewpoints of a more nearly permanent group. It is felt that this infusion of new membership each year tends to introduce into the exhibitions a competitive sense that maintains in the whole organization a spirit of freshness and vitality.

In the present show 35 artists are represented with recent etchings and lithographs, some of them priced as low as $5 each. Stefan Hirsch shows "Debate," a composition done within a square enclosure of the five earnestly engaged workmen which constitutes the focal point of a picture that looks out over an aggregation of spectators, as at a meeting. "Clouds Over Manhattan," by Louis Lozowick, offers fresh connotations in a familiar subject. It is as if the artist were reminding us that the congestion of skyscrapers after all constitutes a small item in the scheme of all nature. In "Moonlight" Victoria Hutson discovers curious resemblances to a flight of geese in her cloud forms. Anne Goldthwaite distils a composition of dark shapes against the light in "Pool Room," a familiar scene involving three Negroes that she manages to project with pristine observation.

* * *

Adolph Dehn discovers an element of the ridiculous in the avoirdupois of well-nourished singers busy with the lyricisms of "Siegfried," the rounded forms being sharply set off by the jagged silhouettes of the stage settings. "Lincoln Monument" provides an ironic frame for the figure of a homeless Negro, in a lithograph by Ernest Fiene. Mabel Dwight's "Merchants of Death" depicts a parade of rotund personages in fur overcoats with silk toppers, led by a skeleton drum major and indicating a gradual change of character down the line until the figures turn into vultures.

José Orozco shows three studies in regimentation, with a transformation of uniformed thinking into an aggregation of hyena-like heads, a disturbing fancy that the observer may resolve to his own satisfaction. Prentiss Taylor, to change the succesion of thrusts, offers in "Sedgwick House" a general view as well as a closeup of a porch detail, an odd telescoping of impressions possibly inspired by film montage. Wanda Gag manages in her ingratiating way to make a portrait of inanimate objects in "Uncle Frank's Workshop." "Deer in the Woods" attains to the charm of nature's camouflage with the forms receding into a webbing of shadow.

"Idle Hands," by Will Barnet, concentrates emotionally upon the hunched figure of a workman with nothing to do, his head bowed dejectedly on his arms. A similar theme, with two figures, is used by Nicolai Cikovsky in "On the East River." "The Social Graces," by Peggy Bacon, transcends caricature in its presentation of sharp but unexaggerated types at a dance. These oddly-assorted personages are like background figurantes in a nipping comedy by George S. Kaufman. "Sunday Morning," by M. Lowengrund, discovers a group of fishermen occupied on the shore with a great net, possibly preparing to spread it to dry. "Temporary Relief," by Dudley Morris, disposes the figures of four men of the road around a breakfast fire in the open.

* * *

"The Line Storm," by Steuart Curry, depicts a haying group hastening for shelter with their mules and cart under a fast-moving, ominous cloud. Benton Spruance discovers through penetrating characterization a little comedy of contrasts in "Philatelists."

Other examples might be given from the 111 prints on view, all crystallizing themes that have aroused these artists emotionally as well as mentally, and expressing their response to such general themes as tributes to labor, criticism of unsocial tendencies, economic pressure, opposition to war making. There is growing evidence each year of the increasing ability of these print makers with a sense of social service to convey their emotions and thoughts in forms that preserve the compositional qualities requisite to give their pictures artistic integrity.

Philadelphia Etchers

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

THE annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers, on view at the Newman Galleries, shows unmistakably the trend of contemporary American print makers away from mere technical performances toward subject matter based on America's human problems.

So strong is this human urge that the charm of such painter-etchers as Chauncey Ryder, or of such admirable technicians as Nason and Woiceski, pales into an echo of past accomplishments.

As it happens, a one-man exhibition of work by Arthur William Heintzelman at the Print Club serves to emphasize the new American trend, as it provides the direct contrast of technical accomplishment plus European influences which, together, marked so many American print makers in the first quarter of the present century. So imbued is Heintzelman with Europe, through art and life contacts, that he now seems alien in his own land, peopled, as it is rapidly coming to be, with men and women who react to its particular atmosphere.

While not all the enthusiastic American print makers match their technique with their desire to express native material, they are vastly more interesting than those who still cling to European themes.

Take, for example, one of the most haunting prints in the show, "Coal Town," by Barbara Burrage, in private life Mrs. Alexander R. Stavenitz. Summing up the wan-faced, underprivileged children against a background of factory chimneys, the artist centers attention upon social conditions in an industrialized world.

* * *

Stavenitz follows the same lead in "Bootblack's Nightmare," in which the precipitous and somewhat diagonally distorted figure of a small boy dashes out from under the big-handed, long reach of a policeman.

That artists are dwelling upon theories of unequal justice is again attested in Ralph Fabri's "Democracy," in which foreground silhouettes of police are held menacingly against the white mass of citizens and a background of skyscrapers.

Fabri, incidentally, with a group of prints to his credit, is outstanding in the annual as an artist with ideas and imagination. "The Race," touching upon another phase of American activity, is developed in a swirl of angles and curves, while "The Concert" presents an equally telling contrast-handling of dark piano and musician in an area of light against the surrounding darkness of the auditorium, light-punctuated by geometrically arranged hints of human beings.

Just as discussion today hinges largely upon two subjects, the industrialized city and the agricultural country, so the artists give each side of the picture. Carrying out the industrial theme is "Creation," by Harry Le Roy Taskey, in which hands, instead of touching to fire the body of living man, place an impersonal, mechanized puppet amid the factories.

* * *

Taking up the song of the soil are Eugene Higgins and John Costigan, both represented by groups of compositions dealing with farm families, the pathos and labor of their lives.

Americanism of another type, with figures that seem to owe their ancestry to Kenneth Hayes Miller, comes from Paul Cadmus, who chooses human satire for subject matter. "Shore Leave" and "Coney Island"—with figure groups built on identical geometrical structure—and "Horseplay" offer a curious blending of the contemporary with a Dürerish flashback in technique.

Against the vitality of such print makers, exquisitely detailed architectural renderings such as those provided by John Taylor Arms, Samuel Chamberlain and Ernest D. Roth seem mere notes, of interest to students but static in human values.

Taken by and large, the exhibition, by far the most interesting held here this season, presents a cross-section of American print making, with emphasis upon new vitality in subject matter, and an enthusiasm for life that bids fair to sweep the American artist out of his rut as a technician of parts.

'Anthony and Anna'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

LONDON is generous in its appreciation of all manner of playwrights, from Chekhov to the concocters of musical comedy. Yet to some authors of fame and wit, it is peculiarly slow to be just. One of the most notable of these, Mr. Eugene O'Neill, has in fact never received anything approaching the recognition which is his due, and many of his most notable works have not even obtained production here. Another is Mr. St. John Ervine. Mr. Ervine did a few years ago achieve a long run with his play "The First Mrs. Fraser." But his "The Ship," a fine melodrama that only just fell short of being impressive and moving tragedy, knocked about the provinces for years before anyone in London would look at it, and when finally it was put on, its producer had such limited resources that it never really stood a proper chance of success. Something of the same preliminary fate has befallen Mr. Ervine's "Anthony and Anna," now at the Whitehall Theater. Written nine years ago, it was presented at an outlying house 12 months since, but central London ignored it.

Now, however, it has secured a West End production and one commensurate with its merits. Its cast is uniformly competent without containing any names of the brightest luster. But the performance is so evenly brilliant, so well timed, so magnificently unified, that one suspects that the director, Miss Irene Hentschel, is more than ordinarily deserving of congratulation.

Perhaps the only thing that could in any way account for London's long neglect of the piece is the fact that it is almost entirely undramatic, though that does not prevent it from being superbly theatrical. Its conversation is sparkling, discursive, wise and easy, but it has little action. Its hero, Anthony Fair (Mr. Harold Warrender), believes that when there is no leisured class, beauty and grace will have gone out of life. Seeking, therefore, to prevent this sad consummation, he refuses to do any work, maintaining himself rather precariously by hiring out his charm and conversation to enliven dull luncheons and boring week-end parties. At the Inn of St. Peter's Finger he meets and falls in love with an American girl, Anna Penn (Miss Jessica Tandy), the daughter of a millionaire (Mr. Morris Harvey), who founds himself unquestioningly upon the gospel of work. Thus a deadlock arises. Penn will not allow his daughter to marry Anthony unless he will take a job; Anthony will not so far forgo his ideals even to gain a wife. For three acts the question is scintillatingly discussed, with innumerable agreeable diversions caused by a fascinating owl of an author, cleverly played by Mr. Clive Morton. At length the matter is settled to everyone's satisfaction, and the play comes to an end after providing one of the most charming and amusing entertainments now to be seen in London.

H. H.

Whitehall Theater — **Anthony and Anna**, a comedy in three acts, by St. John Ervine, directed by Irene Hentschel, presented Nov. 8, 1935.

Adrian Stokes's book, "Tonight the Ballet" (Dutton), reviewed in these columns Nov. 5, is published in London by Faber & Faber under the title, "Russian Ballets."

Waterloo Into Austerlitz

By Harold Hobson

London

"AND yet it does move." So Galileo is reputed to have muttered when he was compelled by the Inquisition to swear that the earth was stationary. The world moves in another sense from that intended by the astronomer. For example, it now appreciates Chekhov.

It was not always so. Thirty years ago, when the Stage Society put on the first English production of "The Cherry Orchard," half the audience, considered to be among the most intelligent in Europe, did not stay until the end, so bored were they by its apparent inconsecutiveness. That epitomized the English conception of Chekhov for the next couple of decades. But about 10 years ago signs of a change became perceptible. A repertory performance of "The Cherry Orchard" at Oxford, with Miss Mary Grey in the leading role, attracted such large undergraduate audiences that Sir Nigel Playfair decided to give it a season at the Lyric, Hammersmith, where it won golden opinions from all sorts of people, but was somewhat less successful, perhaps, in winning golden coins.

Then, two years ago, in the middle of the Shakespearean season at the Old Vic, Mr. Tyrone Guthrie revived this play, with Miss Flora Robson and Mr. Charles Laughton in the cast, and achieved the greatest popular and artistic triumph in the theater's history.

Now Mr. Henry Cass has presented Chekhov's "The Three Sisters," not perhaps with the same resounding éclat, but well enough to hold the attention of large and enthusiastic audiences throughout the innumerable counter-excitements of a General Election. So does Chekhov find his Austerlitz in the Waterloo Road.

The Old Vic performance does not do his lovely play full justice. Mr. Andrew Leigh, who, as Kuligin the schoolteacher, has one of the three famous scenes in the play, the "red beard" incident, misses the unpretentious heroism of the character. The whole production lacks lightness of tone, but it has a deep and compensating beauty, seen perhaps most vividly in the final haunting speech of Olga, the eldest of the sisters, musically spoken by Miss Marie Ney.

The Old Vic—**The Three Sisters**, by Anton Chekhov, directed by Henry Cass, presented Nov. 12, 1935.

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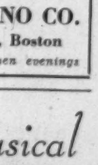

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President Made Doctor of Laws By Notre Dame

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt pointed today to the American "torch of liberty of human thought, liberty of human conscience" as a guide for other nations, "if they will accept it."

Addressing a special convocation, held in the Notre Dame University Gymnasium as a Roman Catholic tribute to the Commonwealth of the Philippines the President discussed the age-old subject of religion.

The President was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his signing the bill to give the Philippine Islands their provisional independence. Also honored was Carlos Pena Romulo, a Philippine editor.

As a spokesman for the new Commonwealth of the Philippines, Mr. Romule promised President Roosevelt that the liberated islands would not draw the United States into war in the Pacific. "If war comes," he said, "or fresh conquest from whatever source, we shall oppose it to the death; but we shall oppose it alone. We shall not make the Philippines the Serajevo of Armageddon. Let no one fear it."

Church and State Play Host

Here in South Bend, Gov. Paul V. McNutt was civil host to the presidential party, and the Rt. Rev. John F. Noll, bishop of the Fort Wayne diocese, religious host.

Chief greeter was the Rev. John F. O'Hara, C. S. C. president of Notre Dame, with the deans of the five colleges, United States Representative Saul Pettengill (D), Indiana, Mayor George W. Freyermuth, and two of South Bend's first citizens, Paul G. Koffman and Vincent Bendix.

Reviews Religious Policy

Every country with a consulate in Chicago ordered a representative to the convocation. Postmaster-General James A. Farley had a place on the speaker's platform, as did Governor Henry Horner, of Illinois, and Mayor Edward Kelly, of Chicago.

"Long ago," the President said, "George Mason, in the Virginia declaration of rights voiced what has become one of the deepest convictions of the American people; religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience.

Holds Out Torch of Liberty

"In the conflict of policies of political systems which the world today witnesses, the United States has held forth for its own guidance and for the guidance of other nations if they will accept it, this great torch of liberty of human thought, libery of human conscience.

"We will never lower it. We will never permit, if we can help it, the light to grow dim. Rather, through every means legitimately within our power and our office, we will seek to increase that light, that its rays may extend the farther, that its glory may be seen even from afar."

Ignored Previous Stand

He made no mention of the criticism by the Knights of Columbus for his refusal to intervene in the Mexican religious dispute, but very apparently this spoken word referred to that and the religious controversies of other nations.

"I decline to permit this Government to undertake a policy of interference in the domestic concerns of foreign governments and thereby jeopardize the maintenance of peaceful conditions," Mr. Roosevelt wrote the Knights of Columbus on Nov. 18.

The ceremony today was a special convocation by Notre Dame commemorating the new Philippine independence. Mr. Roosevelt declared that act by the United States showed that "through our power we have sought to benefit others."

Must Honor Rights of Men

"There can be no true national life," he said, "either within a nation itself or between that nation and other nations unless there be the specific acknowledgment of, and the support of organic law to, the rights of man."

"Supreme among those rights we, and now the Philippine Commonwealth, hold the rights of freedom of education and freedom of religious worship. This university from which we send our welcome to the new Commonwealth exemplifies the principles of which I speak."

A Man of Courage

The university citation, as read by the Rev. M. O'HARA, said:

"On a leader and ruler who, with faith and invincible courage when other brave men were faltering, took the reins of government at a crisis which threatened with collapse and chaos the civilization and institutions of our country and the rest of the world; and who is now by achievement even more than by official position the first citizen of our republic—the Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States."

Acknowledging the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws bestowed upon him, the President remarked:

"One in public life learns that personally he can never be worthy of the honors that come to him as an official of the United States. But it is equally true that I am most happy to be so honored."

Contracts Let for Work On Cape Cod Canal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Contracts totaling more than $158,000 were awarded yesterday by the War Department for excavation and revetment work on the Cape Cod Canal at Bourne, Mass. Dennis Crowley, Quincy, Mass., was awarded a contract for $34,802 for work on the south side of the canal at Bourne, and D. P. Perini and Sons, Framingham, Mass., were given a contract for work on the north side to cost $123,878.

Other contracts were: John Forward, Medford, Mass., $12,500 for breakwater repairs at Burlington Harbor, Vermont; the Aquaterra Company, Haddam, Conn., $23,131 for dredging the Peconic River in New York.

New Deal Fate Is Centering Round Farmers of Midwest

(Continued from Page 1)

long address of the farm bureau chieftain on this topic. The response of the farmers to the President was in fact so mild as to puzzle those who had expected an ovation, but this moderation was attributed by many to rural reticence. Personally, the President undoubtedly left a very happy recollection with his farm hearers.

Means Less to Farmer

Social security does not come so close to the farmer as to the city worker, it was remarked among the delegate subsequently. Old-age pensions and unemployment insurance are designed for industrial workers, ran the comment, and the farmer does not get in on them, but may have to contribute to their cost by paying higher prices for factory products.

So far as transitory impressions of the President's speech can be judged, it seems likely that the New Deal will make its most effective attack on the rural battleground of the election by direct appeal to the benefits of its farm program.

Thinks President Farm-Minded

Middle western agriculture saw yesterday a President who relies on farm planning as perhaps his chief issue of the present day; who reflects the traditional farm attitude toward big business; who has done more of what farm leaders asked than many Republican Presidents rolled into one, and has given farmers great financial aid.

On the other hand, the Republicans promise to unfold a powerful onslaught on Democratic farm policy, according to intimations current among Republican delegates to the Farm Bureau meeting. Republican rebuttal of the AAA, it is indicated, will include objections to such lines as these:

Republican Targets

1. AAA policy of producing scarcity.
2. Government control of agriculture.
3. Canadian tariff treaty increasing Canadian competition with American farm products. Many Republicans want to plug up more agricultural tariff entrances.
4. Bringing in of new agricultural acreage through reclamation projects, while curtailing production on older farm lands.

The size of the Government debt is also reported to be causing some rural uneasiness.

As the farm policies of the Administration do not reach all types of farm producers equally, several groups are splitting off from the rural backing of the AAA.

Not All Favor AAA

"Growers of wheat, corn and some other grains, as well as hog producers, generally favor the AAA," noted a farm organization official who is among the most enthusiastic for the New Deal. "Cattlemen and dairymen are going against it."

The missing element in the farm situation is what the Republicans will propose in place of the AAA. Republican farmers at the farm bureau meeting concede that their party has got to advance something more than co-operative marketing to substitute the Democratic policy of crop control and benefit payments. Party leaders of the Republicans are stated to be working on a farm plan.

Strategy, however, calls for its being held back until near the national conventions of the two parties next June or July, it is related, lest if too early announced the Democratic Congress might maneuver to kill it for Republican use.

Efforts are being pursued by some of the principal farm spokesmen devoted to the AAA to get the Republican Party to adopt the AAA and so take it out of politics. The outlook does not seem overly promising. Endeavor is also moving to consolidate all possible organized farm friends behind the AAA.

Meanwhile, opponents of the New Deal count on the reputed unpopularity of several of the Democratic state administrations in the Middle West to handicap the national Democratic ticket.

Bureaus Not of One Thought

The intimacy and teamwork between the American Farm Bureau Federation and President Roosevelt and his Administration does not mean that the farm bureaus will indorse Mr. Roosevelt for the coming campaign, it is stated by federation officials.

The organization will maintain its policy of officially taking no sides, it is said, though it has seen so much of its program made into law by the Democratic Administration that many of its members will back up the Roosevelt farm legislation at the polls. Of part of the Democratic record, however, the farm bureaus are critical.

The farmer of the Middle West is one of the nation's best citizens. How he will settle the presidential election, if the choice actually devolves on him, furnishes one of the most interesting and significant perplexities in American politics.

Canadian Trade Treaty Is Defended by Wallace As Undoing GOP Damage

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace offered his "considered judgment" today that American agricultural gains from the Canadian reciprocal trade treaty "so far outweigh the losses that the net advantage to our agriculture as a whole is very much worth while."

He welcomed constructive criticism, in an address prepared for delivery at the seventeenth annual American Farm Bureau Federation convention, but declared:

"The other kind of attack—the bitter, venomous kind—is not inspired by any desire to help the farmers of this country. I believe that such unbridled assaults are inspired rather by the same interests which . . . have fought every attempt by the farmers to gain economic fair play."

Helps Undo Damage

The agreement, he said, "attempts to undo the terrific damage done by the Smoot-Hawley Act." Under that tariff act, he said, agricultural exports from the United States to Canada shrank from $100,000,000 annually to $40,000,000.

Of American concessions to Canada on agricultural products, he said that "in none of these cases are imports in prospect that will have materially adverse effects upon American producers."

Canadian concessions on meats and meat products duties, he said, will open the way "for our farmers to get back a bigger share of the British pork market.

"The new agreement will permit American pork to go to Canada to replace Canadian pork exported to Great Britain, thus in effect permitting increased exports of American pork to Great Britain."

Benefits Spread Out

He claimed important benefits to fruit and vegetable growers through Canadian concessions and said there would be "substantial gains" for United States grain growers.

"Farmers of the United States will unquestionably gain from the increased exportation of manufactured products to Canada," he said.

"Suppose that exports of these products are increased by $300,000,000—a conservative figure in view of our trade with Canada in the past—and that half of this amount, or $150,000,000, goes into pay rolls.

"This would mean definite and substantial gains in the cash income of farmers. Studies have shown that in the past an increase of $150,000,000 in United States factory pay rolls added from four to six million dollars to the income of farmers in each of such states as Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Ohio.

Export Is Real Problem

"Agriculture's real and continuing problem is not how to stop the little trickle of competing farm imports, but how to move its own great surpluses into export."

Referring to processors and others who, he said, criticized imports in the last year, Wallace said:

"Now that the imports caused by the drought are falling off—imports which never were more than 2 per cent of the drought loss—I expect that these same wolves in sheep's clothing will switch their attack to the imports of wheat, and such small amounts of cream, cattle and seed potatoes as are admitted at reduced rates from Canada."

He warned that farmers, "if they permit their attention to be fixed on certain details of the Canadian agreement and neglect the large picture, . . . may take a position which will wreck the incipient movement for a return to sane trade relationships throughout the world."

President Sees Better Days Than Ever to Come

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 10 (AP)—Speaking from the platform of his special train, President Roosevelt told a crowd at Toledo last night that he believes the country is "going on to better days for all of us."

Recalling that "your city was hit hard with bank troubles and other difficulties," the President said "I am very glad we were able to help in some measure to get the banks open and to settle some of your industrial problems."

With the co-operation of "all elements of our people," he declared, "we are going ahead to better times, better living conditions, and more happiness than we have ever had before."

Roosevelt Declares U. S. Will Keep Out of War

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—Distinct notice that the United States will not become involved in war was served by President Roosevelt yesterday when he informed political and civic leaders at a luncheon tendered by Mayor Kelly of Chicago at the Saddle and Sirloin Club:

"We have no intention of getting mixed up in the wars of the rest of the world.

"So about the only thing left for us to do is to set them an example with the hope that when they see the road we are traveling as a great nation, they will stop their local and international quarrels and take a leaf out of the notebook of the United States."

Masked Mob Hunted In Red Flogging Case

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 10 (AP)—Words from the lips of a dying victim gave impetus today to the hunt for members of a masked mob which flogged, tarred and feathered three men police had questioned in connection with "communistic activities."

Joseph Shoemaker succumbed last night to complications of the whipping and exposure—but not before he had rallied long enough to talk to officers.

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Rex†	New York, Dec. 14	Dec. 13, 8:00 pm	Dec. 14, 8:00 am
Europa‡	N. Y'k, Dec. 14, 12 m'dn't	Dec. 14, 1:00 pm	Dec. 14, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco, Dec. 18	Dec. 13, 4:00 pm	Dec. 13, 7:30 pm
Nordic	San Francisco, Dec. 19	Dec. 14, 4:00 pm	Dec. 14, 7:30 pm
Nordic	San Pedro, Dec. 21	Dec. 16, 4:00 pm	Dec. 16, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jefferson	Seattle, Dec. 21	Dec. 16, 4:00 pm	Dec. 16, 7:30 pm
President Coolidge	San Francisco, Dec. 28	Dec. 23, 4:00 pm	Dec. 23, 7:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.
‡Must be specially addressed.

Rapid Spreading Of Vocation Work Accredited to CCC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—Vocational training is spreading like wildfire. It is getting a foothold in the CCC camps, and is going out into factories to re-train the man on the job for new types of industrial processes, it was brought out at the convention of the American Vocational Association held here recently.

It has been discovered in the CCC camps that the men are not so much interested in the academic schooling which was at first offered, according to Howard Oxley, educational director of CCC camps for the United States Office of Education. Many of these boys are really the "backwash" of the public schools—boys who did not get along any too well with literature, languages, reading and such.

Like Ducks to Water

But they took to classes where they could learn trades and skills like ducks take to water, it is found. In October of this year there were 190,000 enrollees in CCC camps getting training "on the job," Mr. Oxley told the members of the convention. Either in camp or in near-by towns they study vocations which help them to get into industry.

"We are losing 7000 enrollees in the camps a week," declared Mr. Oxley. "These boys are getting jobs. We now have enrolled about 450,000. In January we expect this number to drop to 428,000, and by April we hope it will be around 300,000. In Massachusetts alone in the last month several hundred men left camp for jobs."

Gradually Changing

The objective of the CCC camps is gradually changing with this introduction of vocational training, the federal director pointed out, and he is looking forward to the time when the camps will be made permanent to "conserve the social and economic background of the nation."

These camps should be made the reservoir for the young men who are misfits in school, Mr. Oxley urged. They were originally intended for "relief and work." They should now become camps for education and conservation, where boys who, being misfits in school, can learn skills with their hands and prepare for technical work in industry.

Philadelphia Drive Against Liquor-Laden Drivers Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10—Stricter enforcement of motor vehicle laws in the early morning hours, when the effect of liquor upon drivers is becoming increasingly evident, is recommended by J. Borton Weeks, chairman of the Enforcement Committee of Governor Earle's Highway Safety Council. The number of accidents in Pennsylvania between the hours of 1 a. m. and 6 a. m., he he said, is greater than in the evening rush hours.

Mr. Weeks, who is also president of the Keystone Automobile Club, has just issued a statement commenting upon the club's analysis of the State accident reports for the past several years.

"The conclusion is inescapable," he declares, "that the tap room and night club must bear a large share of responsibility for the high rate of deaths and injuries. There is little enforcement after midnight and in consequence accidents have increased at a rate that is actually horrifying. . . . Unless drastic action is taken without delay the highways of Pennsylvania will become too dangerous for the average competent and sober motorist to use in the hours after 1 a. m. Enforcement is the only answer as we view the situation."

"The motor vehicle operator," Mr. Weeks adds, "who thinks so little of his own and the safety of others as to drive while drunk, or in any degree under the influence of intoxicants, has no place on the highways of today. The sooner he is deprived of the driving privilege the safer the roads will become for those who make legitimate use of them."

The analysis made by the club showed that early morning crashes in Pennsylvania have increased from 2029 in 1929 to 5764 in 1934—with the greatest increase in the last two years.

From 1929 to the end of 1932 the evening rush hour was responsible for the highest number of accidents. The reversal in figures began to manifest itself at the time of repeal. By 1934 the change was striking. Figures for that year showed 5764 accidents, including 241 fatalities, in the early morning hours, compared to 3761 accidents and 103 fatalities, in the evening rush hour.

Train Rounds Out 50-Years' Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10 — The fiftieth anniversary of one of the world's most famous trains, the Pennsylvania's "Congressional Limited," was celebrated here, Dec. 7.

Established at the request of a group of senators, representatives and other government officials prominent in 1885, the train served very often as a traveling conference room as it rolled between New York and Washington.

One of the first trains of the limited type, the Congressional was first operated as an extra-fare train, but this policy was discontinued some years ago. It is believed to have carried more Presidents and other persons of distinction, including distinguished visitors from abroad, than any other individual train in the United States.

Originally, it made the run between New York and Washington in five hours and 45 minutes. Now, hauled by 4620-horsepower electric locomotives, it covers the 225 miles in 225 minutes, including six intermediate stops.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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TROW 4220

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

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ONE OF BROOKLYN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL APARTMENT HOUSES—New, modern, directly on New York Harbor; electric or gas refrigeration; free bus service, elevator, etc; 2½, 3 and 4 rooms from $45 up. MARINE VIEW APTS, 72nd St. and Shore Rd.

RIVERSIDE DR., 593 (COR. 136TH). 7-8 LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS. ONE SPECIAL 2-ROOM APARTMENT. All modern improvements, unexcelled views; abundant closets; attractive rentals. KEMPE & COMPANY 55 West 95th St., N. Y. C. RIverside 9-2900

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HOME-MADE rich, dark Fruit Cake; 2, 3, 4 and 5 lbs., at $1 lb; Christmas tins 20c. E. JURGENS, 130 Alexander Ave., White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 2580-R.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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280 Broadway, New York City Worth. 2-2980

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses governesses, infants' nurses home assistants N Y C Un 4-8343

Business Leaders Say They Were Gagged

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to analyze the consequences of the business boycott of the conference which, ostensibly at any rate, has general and laudable motives prompting it.

Its goal, as described again by Mayor Berry, is, "the working out of some solution of the unemployment problem and placing on a safe and stable basis the prosperity which is just now beginning to make itself felt."

The strategy of some of the industrialists in making their protest yesterday, and taking train out of Washington last night, is being questioned in several quarters on the assumption that it leaves them open to the charge of avoiding responsibility for putting their house in order.

In the face of 10,000,000 or more unemployed, and a business revival that has increased industrial production 20 per cent, but employment only 2 per cent, it is argued that society could demand careful consultations.

Industrialists promptly retort, however, that they were "gagged" at the opening session and that the conference from the start held no hope of success. To many it appears that hostility to the New Deal, and general suspicion of the Administration has reached the point where big business refuses to go through the pretense of trying to co-operate any longer with Mr. Roosevelt or his assistants.

Real Showdown to Come

The real "showdown" of the conference comes tomorrow. Under the plan, the representatives of industry, named by round tables yesterday, and those of labor, named in the same manner yesterday, will meet in open conclave tomorrow, when a tentative industrial council will be set up. Just what will happen then is anybody's guess.

Major Berry listed a group of about 18 industries which he said were still co-operating with him. Most were small, except for the food, drug and chemical groups.

Heavy industry was almost wholly adverse. Many of the round tables supposed to be held yesterday never took place, through refusal of business leaders to attend. Others met, and promptly adopted hostile resolutions which fluttered on Major Berry's desk today.

Green Indicates Effect

How this hostile attitude of big business is likely to be interpreted by labor was indicated in a statement from William Green, president of the A. F. of L., today, declaring 11,650,000 workers were still jobless; that business had half recovered from depression, but that 74 per cent of unemployment continued.

"These figures are a clarion call to action," said Mr. Green. "They show that unless industry, in co-operation with labor, is willing to face this problem and provide work for the unemployed, society will be forced to take som eother means to give these millions their rightful chance to earn their livelihood."

Green Speaks for NRA

The big job-making agency in recovery has been NRA, Mr. Green added.

As against this statement, a typical industrial view was presented by the fabricated lumber products group, adopted at its round-table yesterday:

"We frankly challenge the fairness of the charge that it lies within the power of industry to provide necessary re-employment and at the same time refuse to permit industry any predictable future and a reasonable basis for confidence in the safety of investment and expansion."

Students Start Safety Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—A university-wide safety drive to reduce automobile accidents among students and faculty members has been inaugurated at Columbia University under the sponsorship of the Columbia Spectator, undergraduate daily newspaper. The campaign includes the signing of a safety pledge in which the automobile drivers promise to observe seven fundamental rules of safe driving.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. — Long Russian moleskin coat, size 38, never worn. Phone CEN. 0754-W, or Box T-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, New York City PE 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — To begin work January 1st, kitchen maid, white, thoroughly qualified, reliable, having good references, to serve in country home near Washington, D. C. Box T-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

The Director of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection having authorized on the 20th of November, 1935, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of February 18, 1920, a change in the name of the Gas Yacht SAIBPAS (224090) tonnage 28 tons gross, Ames Nowell, Owner, to that of ANNA LEE AMES, public notice is hereby given of such change in name in compliance with the laws of the United States relating thereto.
JOSEPH A. MAYNARD,
Collector of Customs.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

OFFICES TO LET

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MAPLEWOOD-SOUTH ORANGE — Several very attractive bargains in 6 or 7-room houses; perfect condition. FREDERICK D. SMITH, 1878 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, N. J. SO. 2-6280.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Apts. from $450 up; houses from $1200 up for season lease. Full information write or wire JOHN C. FRAZURE, REALTOR, 833 Lincoln Road.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BRONXVILLE (Fleetwood Station)—Would like to communicate with gentleman desiring home accommodations; room, board, garage available; house near station. Write Box M-39, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Pleasant room for one or two persons; board if desired; walking distance of church. Phone University 2740.

CORAL GABLES (Miami), FLA. — Choice room with bath, dressing closet, balcony; also smaller room with bath, porch. 1521 Catalonia Ave., Coral Gables, Ph. Ev. 1007-R.

N. Y. C., 53 East 98—Clean, homelike, front suite suitable 2; singles $4.25 up; service, cooking, elevator, steam. BOICE.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY Lingerie. Christmas Gifts pays big commissions daily; quality merchandise; experience unnecessary; credit. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA—Accountant-bookkeeper, 25 years' experience, open for engagement; draft system, to suit any business; financial statements, costs, tax reports; no job too large or small; references. 133 13th Ave. E. Suite 2. Phone R.1783.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Lady desires position as housekeeper, or companion to one who needs care. MRS. BAUHOF, 5211 Pembroke Ave.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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HUB TEXTILE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Burns, Tears Renewed Invisibly. Little Bldg., Boston, Room 1158, LIBerty 7806. Present this ad for reduction.

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SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY, near Stratford-on-Avon—You will be welcomed to a beautiful English home offering rest, comfort, peace; house thoroughly warmed; ideal winter retreat at special terms. 3 and 3½ gns. MR. AND MRS. GRAVES Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen Warwicks

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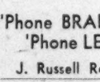

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Daily Features

THERE are too many people praying for mountains of difficulty to be removed, when what they really need is courage to climb them.—ANON.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

A Swing for Reginald Robin

IN Farmer Ben's barn the plump pink pig, whose happy home was partly inside the barn, where he had what you might call his house, and partly outside the barn, where he had what you might call his front yard, had been by himself most of the day.

It was a warm day for the late autumn and Pig had spent most of it out of doors in the sunshine, though it was cool enough to persuade him to go in the barn now and then when he felt like taking a nap. When it really got cold Farmer Ben would close off the front yard and he would stay in the barn all day, but Pig didn't mind that, for when it was really cold Farmer Ben's calm capable cow and his stout strong horse would be in the barn to keep him company, to say nothing of Reginald Robin who had a nest for the winter in the hay.

But today being so warm and almost like summer, the calm capable cow and the stout strong horse and Reginald Robin had been out of the

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I'm Up Here, Swinging on a Rope"

barn and the plump pink pig had had it most of the time to himself.

"Good evening, Pig," mooed the calm capable cow, coming in with the stout strong horse just before sunset.

"Sorry you couldn't have been with us, Pig," neighed the stout strong horse. "We've been in the south pasture. Not much grass left, but not so bad what there is of it."

"I don't like grass," grunted the plump pink pig. "I've been quite comfortable here in my pen, thank you. All I wanted to eat too."

"Has Reginald come in yet?" mooed the calm capable cow. "He'd better be in. Farmer Ben has gone to the house for something, but he may be back any minute to shut the barn door."

"I'm in," chirped Reginald Robin. "Up here. Swinging on a rope. I don't know where it came from, for it wasn't here this morning. But it's great to swing on. Good as a clothesline."

"I see you now," mooed the calm capable cow. "How you can swing on a rope astonishes me! If I tried to swing on a rope I would fall off in less than one wave of my tail. But I never saw a rope up there before."

"It's too high up for Farmer Ben to hang anything on," neighed the stout strong horse.

"That's what I was going to tell you all about," grunted the plump pink pig. "I saw Farmer Ben put it up and I've wondered ever since what he thought he was doing it for."

"It must have been quite a job too," neighed the stout strong horse.

"It was," grunted the plump pink pig. "He brought in a ladder and climbed up and drove a nail in the wood. And then he climbed down and dragged the ladder across the barn floor and climbed up and drove another nail in the wood, and climbed down and dragged the ladder back to the first place and climbed up and tied one end of a long rope to the nail he had driven in, and climbed down and dragged the ladder across the barn floor and climbed up and tied the other end of the rope to the nail he had driven in there. And then he climbed down and carried away the ladder."

"I know what he was doing it for," chirped Reginald Robin.

"And what for indeed?" mooed and neighed and grunted the calm capable cow, the stout strong horse and the plump pink pig.

"He was putting it up for me to swing on," chirped Reginald Robin.

Books

YOU despise books; you whose whole lives are absorbed in the vanities of ambition, the pursuit of pleasure, or in indolence; but remember that all the known world, excepting only savage nations, is governed by books.—*Voltaire.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Sit" and "set" (M. M. S.)—The correspondent requests a discussion of these two words.

Like "lie" and "lay" (see detailed discussion in this department on Friday, Dec. 6), "sit" and "set" are, respectively, intransitive (takes no object) and transitive (requires an object). For example, you *sit* or *lie* down; and you *set* or *lay something* down.

For a century or more, grammarians have laughed at the remark of an august judge. A lawyer had asked when the court was going to *set*, and the jurist replied: "My good man, a court *sits*; a hen *sets*." The point is, of course, that a hen *sits* as well as a court, and as Richard Grant White avers, sometimes to better purpose. We may *set* a hen; but all she has to do then is *sit*. Note the following, from the seventeenth chapter of Jeremiah, "As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs . . ." (v. 11).

Today you *sit* down, or may be seen *sitting* down. Tomorrow you will *sit*. Yesterday you *sat*, or you may *have sat*. Today you may *set something* down, or you may be seen *setting it* down. Tomorrow you will *set it* down. Yesterday you *set it* down, or you may *have set it* down. Note that the principal parts of "set" are "set, set, set." Note, too, that you never use "set" unless you can substitute "put" or "place" for it and make sense. We never "set" down, but we often *set ourselves* down ("ourselves" being the object).

Of course, language grows from the bottom; and a number of colloquial usages have sprung up which, like sparrows seeking the society of canaries, have been demanding acceptance. For example: "a setting hen," "the hen wants to set," "the coat sets well." Already "the sun sets" has won a firm place, although here neither "set" nor "sit" is satisfactory from a scientific standpoint. But "set" in this sense is now regarded as a corruption of "settle." And we should recommend that there be no lifting of eyebrows when the other three constructions are used.

Having made partial allowance for certain intransitive uses of "set," we are obliged to report a growing use of "sit" as transitive. Webster's quotes the following from Somerset Maugham: "He *sat me* down in a chair." And this from Prior: "Hardly the muse can *sit the headstrong horse*."

But, for ordinary purposes, let us remember that we *set the table* and then *sit*. Yesterday we *set the table*, and we *sat*; or we may *have set the table*, and we may *have sat*.

Daily Anecdote

A Fettered Press

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LOUIS PHILIPPE was king of France from 1830 to 1848. Those were hard years for the publishers and writers. During the 18 years of his reign he forced 57 journals to discontinue publication.

During the period, the writers and contributors to these publications, whose writings did not suit his royal highness, were locked up in jail. The aggregate sentences amounted to 3141 years.

Is That So?

(Answers to No. 18)

1. True.
2. False. He is a British statesman, particularly concerned with League of Nations affairs.
3. True.
4. False. By Wagner.
5. True. And he succeeded to the Presidency on Harding's passing.
6. False. Silver melts at 960.5 degrees (C) and gold at 1063 (C).
7. True.
8. True. Mt. Whitney, in California, towers 14,496 feet.
9. True.
10. True.

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Room for Two — Mary Morton, Los Angeles.

"Where's the Starter?" — June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

"Chick! Chick! Chick!" — Frank B. Moore, Bell, Calif.

Framed — Mrs. E. S. Morgan, Michigan City, Ind.

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Ballots

Question: May a member request that a vote on a pending question be taken by ballot? And if such request is made, must the chair order the vote taken that way?

Answer: Bylaws may make a vote by ballot mandatory in certain cases, such as election, discipline, etc. On all other pending questions, a member may request that the vote be taken by ballot; but the chair must ask unanimous consent to allow it.

If objection is made, a vote by ballot might be ordered by adopting a motion to that effect. Such a motion would require only a majority vote, regardless of what vote may be required by the pending motion.

Love

I THINK men entirely fail to discern the power of Love, for had they discerned it they would have built Love immense temples and altars, and offered him immense sacrifices.—*Plato.*

In Lighter Vein

Title by Marriage

An inquisitive stranger passing through Kentucky was introduced to a Colonel Shelby. The stranger asked, "Did you serve in the Confederate Army?"

"No, suh!", said the Colonel.

"I presume you were in the Union Army then?" ventured the asker.

"Certainly not, suh!"

"Perhaps you have belonged to the reserves or the militia of the state?"

"No, suh, I never belonged to any such thing."

"Perhaps you are one of those 'honorary colonels' that the governor is always appointing?"

"Not that, neither, suh. Many persons hereabouts have official titles who are not entitled to them, but I came by mine legitimately, suh. I married the widow of Colonel Tarwater, suh."—*Pathfinder.*

Gardening Tools

A hopeful candidate in a London suburb called on an amateur gardener who was engaged in a futile search for his garden tools.

"If your neighbors in this constituency return me—" he began.

"It will be the first thing they've ever returned in their lives," said the amateur gardener.—*Tit-Bits.*

Obliging

Assistant: "No, madam, we haven't had any for a long time."

Manager (overhearing): "Oh, yes, we have it, madam; I will send out to the warehouse and have some brought in for you." (Aside to assistant: "Never refuse anything; send out for it.")

As the lady went out laughing the manager demanded:

"What did she say?"

Assistant: "She said we haven't had any rain lately."—*Whitewright (Texas) Sun.*

Or Worse

The wedding present difficulty had resolved itself into the usual silver butter-dish.

"What shall I put on the card?" she asked. "It's not as though we've known them very well."

"Oh," he grunted, without looking up from his paper, "put on it, 'For butter—or worse.'"—*Birmingham (Eng.) Weekly Post.*

Living Up to Its Name

Mr. X: "A sponge cake for dessert, eh?"

Mrs. X: "Yes, I sponged the eggs from Mrs. Jones, the flour from Mrs. Brown, the milk from Mrs. Smith and the sugar from Mrs. Johnson."—*Eagle Lake (Texas) Headlight.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Wholesale Turkey Roasting

A western woman who realized that housewives without much experience or equipment do not wish to be bothered by roasting a turkey, arranged with a neighborhood bakery to have such large fowls roasted on her instructions, in the big ovens.

By making a number of calls, she found numerous persons in apartment houses and elsewhere with little ranges, and some with either scant facilities and less experience or little inclination, very glad to have her expert care in the roasting, stuffing, etc., of the big birds. Her fee of $1.25 was shared with the bakery.

Mrs. A. V. L.

Enough

YOU have done a kindness, another has received it. Why be as the foolish, and hanker after something more—the credit for the kindness or the recompense?—*Marcus Aurelius.*

Is That So?

18

Check (√) True or False

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Jeremiah wrote Lamentations. (*True..... False.....*)
2. Anthony Eden is a member of Roosevelt's "brain trust." (*True..... False.....*)
3. The raisin is a dried grape. (*True..... False.....*)
4. "Lohengrin was composed by Verdi. (*True..... False.....*)
5. Calvin Coolidge served as Vice-President under President Harding. (*True..... False.....*)
6. Gold will melt at a lower temperature than will silver. (*True..... False.....*)
7. A square kilometer equals 1,000,000 square meters. (*True..... False.....*)
8. The highest point in the United States is less than 14,500 feet high. (*True..... False.....*)
9. "Sesame and Lilies" was written by John Ruskin. (*True..... False.....*)
10. According to the present quota regulations, 100 Ethiopians may enter the United States annually. (*True..... False.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

What They Say

Capitalism

"You cannot have abundance and give capitalism its rate of profit; so capitalism cuts production to get its profit."—*Floyd B. Olson, Governor of Minnesota.*

Our Present Stage

"We have moved forward to a monopoly capitalism although we have continued to keep a democracy government."—*Herbert Agar.*

On and On

"If writers are really great artists, they will write more and more abundantly as time goes on."—*Margaret Ayre Barnes.*

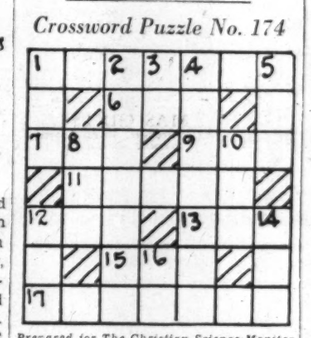
On Success

"Even a failure by a man of genius is better than a success by someone else."—*William Lyon Phelps.*

The American Dollar

"Make the American dollar ring true on every counter in the world."—*William Starr Myers.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 174



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Rampart
6—A number
7—Possessive pronoun
9—Lick up
11—Rose-petal oil
12—A fish
13—Herd of whales
15—Character in "Arabian Nights"
17—Comforted in sorrow

Down

1—Hawaiian food
2—Resembling a beak
3—Indefinite article
4—Pertaining to the ocean
5—Strike lightly
8—Chinese pagoda
10—Constellation
12—Aeriform fluid
14—Angry
16—Musical note

[The solution will be found elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Work

(New York Sun)

New York

ONCE upon a time there were two dozen-odd traveling salesmen who sold for a middle-western manufacturer. The manufacturer went broke. The salesmen were out of jobs. Most of them sat around groaning.

But the oldest, a man of 66 at least, hopped a train, came East, walked into the office of a manufacturer here and said about as follows:

"I'm a salesman. I don't ask you to admit it. I want to prove it. I don't want any advance. I don't want a nickel until I've earned it. Just give me your line of samples and tell me a territory that isn't being covered."

He got his line, and today he is making—at 71—almost as much as he made in the boom days. And just last week he brought in the sales manager who had been his boss back in the Middle West and got him a job.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 19

C. From Birth of Moses to Death of Joshua (continued).

1. Children of Israel in Egypt (about 430 years, Ex. 12:40-41); Ex. 1 to 15
   Moses (Hebrew" drawn out")
   Son of Amram (tribe of Levi) and Jochebed, Ex. 6:16-20
   Hidden three months because of Pharaoh's edict, 2:2
   Placed in an ark by the river, 2:3
   Found and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, 2:5-6
   Moses' mother appointed his nurse, 2:7-10
   Taught in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, Acts 7:22
   Moses' preparation as a deliverer, chaps 2 to 15
   At age of 40 visits his brethren, is vexed at their burden
   smites an Egyptian, 2:11-12; Acts 7:24
   is repulsed, 2:13-14; Acts 7:25-27
   Pharaoh hearing, seeks to slay Moses, Ex. 2:15
   flees to the land of Midian, 2:15; Acts 7:29
   Training in Midian (40 years)
   Defends the daughters of the priest Reuel (Jethro) at well, 2:16-19
   Reuel (Jethro) gives him a home and his daughter Zipporah as his wife, 2:20-21
   They have two sons, Gershom and Eliezer, 2:22; 18:3-4
   Fulfills 40 years herding for Jethro, Acts 7:30

(To Be Continued Daily)

For the Scrapbook

The world will never starve for want of wonders, but only for want of wonder.—*Chesterton.*

The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

Quack remedies . . . are generally as noxious to the body politic as to the body corporal.—*T. Roosevelt.*

Thy modesty's a candle to thy merit.—*Fielding.*

The empty vessel makes the greatest sound.—*Shakespeare.*

Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.—*Young.*

No one is so much alone in the world as the denier of God.—*Richter.*

The cautious seldom err.—*Confucious.*

Brevities

Humorist: "Anybody attending an auction must keep wide awake," says a writer. A man who felt drowsy in a salesroom found himself the possessor of three marble statuettes of Faith, Hope, and Charity and an old oak tallboy simply because the auctioneer had misunderstood his nods.

Milwaukee Journal: All a publisher of geographies can do in these troubled times is to get out a five-star edition and hope for the best.

Sacramento Bee: Prosperity may be said to have arrived when there is a shine on the shoes instead of on the seat of the pants.

Punch: It is also suggested that valuable time might be saved in future if diplomatic agreements were jotted down on paper already torn up.

El Paso World News: In New York, a mortgage made 83 years ago is still running. They don't build houses like that nowadays.

Weston Leader: And still we think there are better ways of getting up in the world than by means of a stratosphere balloon.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Secrets*

By LE PELLEY

BUDDY — COME HERE — I WANT TO TALK TO YOU SECRETLY
THAT'S NOT FAIR !! THERE SHOULDN'T BE SECRETS AMONG DOODLEDUCKS !
DORIE LEE IS RIGHT ! WE SHOULDN'T KEEP SECRETS FROM THE GIRLS —
WELL, THIS SECRET IS ALL RIGHT
OTHERWISE HOW CAN WE DECIDE WHAT TO GET THEM FOR CHRISTMAS ??
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Do Your Christmas Wondering Early*

By CARMACK

Today, Sponge and I were wondering what we ought to do about getting the Boss a Christmas present —
We remembered what a time we had last year trying to get something for him, only to have Joan come along at the last minute with a nice present for us to give him —
So finally Sponge meowed and said "Perhaps it might be well for us to hint around a bit and see if she is planning to do something like that again this year"—
Which sounded like a good idea, so over to her house we went, all set to do some tall hinting —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The AAA Faces Trial

THE agricultural adjustment program in the United States is on trial for its life not only before the Supreme Court, but also in the wide forum of public opinion.

If the highest judicial tribunal should invalidate the processing taxes, in the suits being argued this week, there would be a slight chance but only a slight one of continuing production control with revenues from other sources. If on the other hand the court should wholly sustain the authority of the Government to employ such taxes and regulations, there would remain the political question whether the people want it to do so.

So separated are points of view and so impassioned are feelings on this issue that it is necessary to appeal most earnestly for fairness and fact in its discussion. On one side are the sharp accusations in newspapers, political speeches and everyday conversations charging the New Deal with causing high food prices. On the other is the evident campaigning note in the President's Chicago speech and the talks of farm leaders elsewhere.

Let us recognize at the outset that there have been and are imperfections in details of carrying out the farm program, that there is danger of excess in giving farmers control over their prices, and that it is undesirable in any field of human endeavor to put a premium on nonproduction. Then let us ask for accuracy in the charges that are made, and ask that every problem be considered with a full appreciation of its background.

What of the food price situation? The Bureau of Labor Statistics index shows that the average retail price of staple foods was 81.5 last month, as compared to nearly 100 in 1929 and a low point of around 57 in early 1933. Among foods, which ones has AAA affected? Taken by items, pork chops have risen most conspicuously, from a low of 16½ cents a pound to 36 cents; and round steak from 24 cents to 35 cents. Bread averages 8½ cents instead of 6½ cents per pound loaf, and milk 11½ instead of 10 cents a quart.

Marketing agreements under the AAA have tended to support the price of milk, yet this is one of the smaller increases. Bakers' costs of various kinds have doubtless increased, but obviously a wheat processing tax which amounts to approximately seven tenths of a cent per pound of flour cannot be blamed for all of the two-cent increase in the price of bread. When you come to beef, there may have been some effect from higher grain prices, but there is no processing tax on beef nor artificial curb on production.

The decisive restriction on meat production, whether of beef or pork, has been that of reduced water and feed supplies due to last year's drought.

Now the question might be asked, "Do we want lower food prices regardless of at what human cost to the farmer and his family?" There is a well-nigh universal repugnance in America to the idea of buying sweatshop industrial products even at an apparent bargain. Is sweatshop poverty, then, any less deplorable in the country, where it takes the form of rural slums and the most pinched and miserable living, than it is in the cities? Or outside the realm of food, is it any less deplorable in the cotton fields than in the cotton mills?

Farm tenancy in place of farm ownership increased from 25.6 per cent in 1880 to 42.4 per cent in 1930, and since that year it is estimated that 625,000 farmers have lost their lands through foreclosure. Defenders of tariffs are accustomed to lay great emphasis on the importance of high American wage scales as a factor in prosperity through the distribution of their earnings in purchasing power. Do these arguments for some reason fail to apply to farm purchasing power? Ought the American standard of living to become a double standard—one level for the tariff-protected industry and another for the unprotected and unprotectable export-producing farmer?

Industry is encouraged to adjust production judiciously to consumption. An Associated Press dispatch from Detroit says "controlled production" has been the key policy of the automobile industry since 1929, and the manufacturers take pride in the prediction that motor production will be more closely geared to actual distributors' sales this year than ever before. Is production control wrong then only when farmers try through the only practical agency available to them—the Government—to adjust farm production to consumption?

In the long run safety for food supply and prices in any country depends on a fair policy toward agriculture. The land is not a negligible factor even in the modern mechanized, industrialized and urbanized state. Industry depends upon it for materials and markets. Agriculture should have real equality with industry. Only so can farmers be enabled to conserve instead of mine the fertility of the soil—without which, food prices to the next generation would be much more serious than now. Only by equality can there be general prosperity based on mutual purchasing power and exchange.

We may properly decry artificial scarcity of all kinds; we cannot fairly or wisely permit industry, labor and finance to practice it and prevent agriculture. So, let's try to be fair and to understand the farmer's place in the national economy when we appraise the AAA.

Which Flag?

THE refusal of a few school children in America to salute their country's flag has distressed many citizens to whom the Stars and Stripes is the visible symbol of that high purpose which was, and is, the inspiration of the Declaration of Independence.

The insistence of more than a few traders in America, however, on saluting another flag is not only distressing but humiliating millions of their fellow citizens. The flag is a silver dollar in a circle of yellow on a field of crimson, and all those who salute it are dividing their allegiance and making it harder for the Government to navigate in the stormy and uncharted sea of neutrality.

Doubtless these traders are among those who vociferously denounce defaults on payments for war materials sent abroad and destroyed twenty years ago in a trade which took the United States into the World War. Are those who hold that every battle lost abroad is just another bank deposit won in America, going to be allowed to repeat that history?

Appeals by the President, backed by those of members of his Cabinet, are being cynically disregarded. There remains, happily, a final court of appeal. Its name is public opinion. It is already aroused to indignation. It can demand that pitiless publicity be thrown on profiteers who themselves seem to have no pity. It can set its sovereign seal of approval on those manufacturers, traders and exporters who, in the name of decent humanity, refuse blood money. Public opinion can, if aroused, halt those who would become the indispensable economic allies of an aggressor, putting their allegiance to profit ahead of patriotism and humanity.

Birds and Boys and Girls

NOW is the time for all good men—and, of course, women and girls and boys—to come to the aid of the birds that sing in the spring, and that will sing in the winter, too, bless 'em, if given a bit of food. Icy days in many regions are not far away. Mantles of deep snow will bury food supplies. Buds and seed pods will be sheathed in ice.

An army of thoughtful folk is already forestalling the suffering and distress endured not only by birds but by the creatures of field and forest, from deer to squirrels, when food caches are bound in winter's iron grip. But recruits are greatly needed and they don't have to be grown-ups. What fun for children to put out seed and suet and cracked corn and to know they are providing good cheer for birds and other animals.

When days are warm and skies are blue, or misty with cooling summer showers, we humans accept the song and the graceful beauty of these friends in feather and fur rather as a matter of course. Winter is our opportunity, our privilege to prove that we are not just selfishly enjoying all they give us without giving something in return.

Pay to the Order of Mars

"FOR value received?" That is the first quick, suspicious, perhaps cynical, perhaps unjust, response that suggests itself. This is such an unsentimental age, that when one man pays, or at any rate guarantees, to a country the entire cost of a war, no one should be surprised to hear inquiries as to whether it wasn't one man's war.

Long after the shooting is over, when the questions as to what the Chaco War was really all about have become problems for historians, news seeps through from Santiago that Simon I. Patiño, "tin king" and ruler in a less exalted capacity over several other branches of money-making, underwrote Bolivia's side of a three years' enterprise in slaughter. And to the tune of $195,000,000—a lot of money; in Bolivian pesos the figure swells to 800,000,000.

The hundreds of millions in money which Don Patiño stood ready to contribute might have been a patriotic endowment of a war rather than an investment in it, though the history of private business's relation to war is such that many students will not wait for proofs to form their judgment on this question. Even if the worse interpretation be placed on this financing, it at least offered taxpayers more consideration than they usually receive during magnates' wars in other countries.

This much should be said for Don Patiño's financial patriotism. Of more general interest, however, is the change that has come over public response to such disclosures. At one time a man who was willing to stake a tremendous fortune in a war would almost unquestioningly have been hailed as a patriot. Nowadays, whatever his motives, he attracts suspicion. That is because Mars is now regarded only as a mercenary. And it is no longer thought sufficient to pay him with dollars or pounds or pesos while others pay with their lives.

Home and the Press

Book News of the Day

WHAT an exceptional power for the public good a big newspaper printed primarily for the home can be is attested in the biography of one of America's great publishers, VICTOR LAWSON: HIS TIME AND HIS WORK (University of Chicago Press. $4), written by his long-time managing editor, Charles H. Dennis.

The proprietor of the Chicago Daily News gave celebrated proof that it is possible for a newspaper to:

Make its chief appeal to the family—and at the same time win a large circulation. For years, Lawson's Daily News had the largest circulation of any American newspaper.

Be constructive—and also be interesting.

Give the family more of what it wants than the sensational paper—and yet be profitable. The Daily News, after Lawson left it, sold for $13,670,000 cash.

To make a home paper outdo its spectacular rivals requires possibly more talent. Lawson fortunately had not only the character but the energy and, what is rarer, the inventiveness, needed for the more difficult task of newspaper building.

He was an early worker for honesty in circulation and honesty in advertising. He was among the first of the big editors to discover the woman reader and to develop newspaper features. He was one of the first in the United States to publish a serial fiction. He was the first to take a large-scale post-card ballot of the type now pursued by the Literary Digest. He helped in the perfection of the linotype machine. In public affairs he did so much to popularize the federal postal savings bank that President Taft sent him the pen he used in signing the postal savings law.

During the Spanish-American War, Lawson reached the conviction that "we as a people must keep abreast of events in foreign countries." He pioneered at once in building a worldwide news service of his own. Within a year he had between eighty-five and ninety correspondents in Europe and Asia. When the World War came, Lawson's paper was prepared.

His most influential contribution, however, to the betterment of the news was doubtless his decisive work for the establishment of the Associated Press, that co-operative news distributing agency which embraces today more than 1300 daily newspapers.

Lawson wrote little, was unpretentious, and the run of Chicagoans never saw him. Yet his policies helped to shape other newspapers and to determine what millions should read daily.

Under its new ownership the Daily News has changed somewhat, perhaps most conspicuously in its relation to politics. Departing from the previous policy of personal aloofness, its present editor and publisher, Col. Frank Knox, has become one of the outstanding Republican candidates for the Presidency. F. W. C.

Which Will It Be?

Lupe Goes Into Business

I HAD returned from a visit in the Texas hills. Remembering the graceful deer that peered at me from behind agarita bushes, red with berries, and the odd little armadillos in their armored coats that left their burrows to cross the trail beside the mesquite tree which served as umbrella for me while writing, I was loath to settle down within four walls.

Just then I heard my little Mexican serving maid come hurrying into the kitchen singing "America."

"O patria mia,
Bendita tierra,
De libertad."

(From "The Elements of Spanish," by Warshaw and Bonilla.) Without pausing for breath, she called, "*Señora*, I so glad you come home, I nearly pop with eemportant secret all time you away." Then reaching my study door, she continued, "I theenk I must celebrate my *Señora* is home and thees eemportant secret with beeg pecan cake."

* * *

"Lupe," I began, happy to see my impetuous, managing little maid, but she interrupted.

"*Señora*, do not tell 'No cake today!' unteel I explain all about secret—then you theenk pecan cake should have also whipped cream on top of heem."

"Lupe," I began in alarm, "you haven't invited guests to dinner have you—perhaps the Congress *Señores*?"

"Oh, no, *Señora*," she replied. "I theenk we not have Congress *Señores* onteel we buy flag for wave on top of house on holiday like from Post Office or they would say, 'For shame on thees family!' Thees is a beeger business than Congress *Señores*, saying speeches—or even League of Nations *Caballeros*."

"It must be very, very important then," I remarked, "even to nuts on top of whipped cream."

"Oh, yis, *Señora*," she answered, "What you theenk my browther, José, buy with *dinero* saved in-baking powder can from seeng with guitar?"

"Let me see," I answered, "If the business is bigger than Congress *Señores* saying speeches, then it must be—a parrot."

"No, no," answered Lupe convulsed with laughter, "much more noise maker—eet is a streetcar!"

"A streetcar!" I exclaimed.

"Yis," she responded enjoying my amazement. "When all streetcars taken off streets in San Antonio to make room for buses, a man buy one and now he sell cheap to my José, who make a place named Chili Car for sell chili and hot tamales what my *madre* make—with little tables between seats, curtains at windows, and Ramon in white cap serve chili from stove where used to be motorman in cap. My José seeng with hees guitar soft like little yellow bird."

* * *

"But what about your place on the Plaza?" I asked.

"We have my seester and her husband keep hot tamale house down there with red oilcloth on tables and fire poke hees red tongue out of stove door to make chili pot laugh jolly with bubbles," she replied.

"And what part have you in this new business? I inquired.

"Oh, *Señora*," she beamed, "the best part of all—on my way home from here I stop and spend 10, 20, or maybe even 30 cents when night get cold."

"But, Lupe," I began.

"Oh, no, *Señora*," she replied to my unspoken question, "Not for me! I only enjoy sniffs from beeg pots and make joke with Ramon, but eef I see small boy who look very hungry, I breeng heem in for bowl of rice and chili and he smile very beautiful.

"When I see small 10-cent order with beeg hungry look, *Señora*, I add more rice to help feel up and old man tell me, "I saw you put extra for me, so tomorrow I come feex your windows which are hard to open. José say he got street car to help Congress *Señores* in Better Business for New Year because he believe in her, but I say to myself, 'Lupe, put something in and make her also Beautiful Business.' Do you not believe in her too, *Señora*?"

"I certainly do, Lupe," I answered, "And now I should like to help in your Beautiful Business by giving you two extra dimes every night this month for you to spend at José's Chili Car for me."

"*Señora*," she exclaimed, "Thees is just like Christmas, I knew my *Señora* would like my Beautiful Business for eemportant secret. Now we celebrate with pecan cake—with whipped cream and nuts on top of heem, yis?" H. H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

North Through Mississippi

By Frank L. Perrin

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WITH some slight misgiving as to the condition of the highway after leaving the Spanish Trail, we transferred from the through bus at Gulfport, Miss., to try our fortunes on a highway lying due north and south. A fellow traveler had solicitously warned us that the route to the north would not be paved and that the accommodations would be poor. I wish people wouldn't say such things. Half of all our troubles and disappointments can be traced directly to apprehensions which never materialize. The road was fine and the bus as comfortable as buses usually are. All of them look better from the outside than within, and they can be enjoyed most as one observes them from the window of an observation car attached to a through train.

Before turning north, however, we skirted the gulf shore at Pass Christian and near-by towns, just missing Biloxi because of the detour at Gulfport. Some day I hope to go back to Pass Christian and spend a day or a week—perhaps in January—in its sunshine and under its palms. It has about it that charm that at once captures one's fancy. The atmosphere is tropical, probably because of the picturesque setting. There one may find, carefully preserved, the color, the beauty and the traditions of the Old South.

* * *

The picture changed abruptly as we left the gulf behind to slumber in the late autumn sunshine. Sparsely settled sand barrens, with here and there a patch of land being reclaimed, recalled the denuded pine forests of Wisconsin and Michigan. Civilization has exacted its toll from these vast areas of timbered land, giving nothing in return. The popular temptation has been, of course, to lay the blame at the door of the lumber barons who made fortunes from the forests. But the blame does not rest there alone. Society profited, meanwhile. Cheap lumber made possible the building of homes and barns and factories. The mistake was made when we neglected to provide for the reforestation of those lands upon which nothing but pine trees will grow.

Wise commentators and prophets of evil claim to see in our present economic fabric a more serious threat to future prosperity and well-being than the people of recent generations have faced. We Americans have always borrowed our material substance, with little thought of the future. Those of the eighties and nineties sacked and plundered the forests from Maine to Minnesota and along the narrower areas of the gulf states. We of today are rapidly wasting the forests of the Pacific Northwest. One generation thinks little of its obligations to succeeding generations. What we find at hand we take for our own pleasure or possible profit, confident, meanwhile, that new processes, new inventions and new methods will supply, synthetically, the needs once naturally supplied.

* * *

And so we go on, consuming, squandering, or mortgaging the resources which should be bequeathed to and shared by the children and grandchildren of a spendthrift people. We have harvested without planting again, and have hewn down and destroyed without thought of our obligation. Today the arbiters of our political and economic fortunes are pledging the national credit of generations unborn.

Through three cities or towns which were once prosperous lumber manufacturing centers we sped, tarrying for a while at Wiggins, Hattiesburg and Dlo. At Hattiesburg, still a thriving and progressive city, I was told that the lumber mill, one of the larger ones of the State, had closed down two days before, after having been in operation forty years.

The picture is not attractive. Tremendous readjustments, economic, political and social await the application of proved and time-tested processes we all seem to hesitate to employ.

To the north, reached quickly and comfortably, lies Jackson, the State's capital. Already the influences of impinging social orders are apparent. It is always interesting to observe the effects of this gradual blending of the Old South with the unapologetic and abruptly progressive North. But Jackson clings to its traditions. Atlanta, to the east, was one of the first of the older southern cities to adopt and exemplify the new. Memphis, of the modern South, was next.

And so in Memphis, at daylight, the "Creole," a luxurious Illinois Central train, halts on its way from New Orleans to Chicago. Traveling south one imagines himself well in the land of Dixie when he reaches Memphis. Returning, one feels that he is far from the South when Memphis is sighted. Happily there are thoughtful friends and smiling faces everywhere.

The Wide Horizon

A Saga of Boulder Dam

By Courtland Holdom

LOS ANGELES

IN THE swiftly moving and vigorous West one soon becomes an old-timer. Even a dozen years in California may make one something of a pioneer.

This correspondent could not escape such a conclusion when revisiting southern California and noting the widespread approval with which all sorts of people throughout the southern counties regard the completed Boulder Dam.

A scant dozen years ago the picture was vastly different.

Ranchers of Imperial Valley, living under the threat of inundation whenever a spring freshet raised the capricious Colorado, were championing the Swing-Johnson bill, which asked Congress for flood protection through construction of Boulder Dam.

* * *

The Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light wanted the dam made high enough to develop power, which would be governmentally owned and municipally distributed. Imperial Valley largely cast its destinies with the public power protagonists. Southern coastal cities, foreseeing an opportunity to augment their vital water supplies by tapping the Colorado, once the dam was constructed, climbed aboard the bandwagon.

But just about everybody else who gave the matter any thought at all, for one reason or another opposed Boulder Dam. The publisher of a Los Angeles morning paper, it was said, owned much good cotton land in Mexico, just south of Imperial Valley, and would stand to lose if the all-American canal—a part of the project—were dug, and water for Imperial no longer had to flow through Mexican territory, with half the supply promised to growers south of the line at rates set by Mexican authorities.

Power companies opposed the project. They wished to develop latent power resources privately, and most of their stockholders and the relatives and friends of stockholders and those swayed by the "corporation mentality"—no mean crowd in those days of prosperity—opposed it.

Arizona opposed it on general principles, sparring for time in which to think up some way to put a share of the Colorado's potential water supplies to use.

* * *

One by one the differences of these warring factions have been composed, until today Boulder Dam has been built to its power-developing height, the all-American canal is being dug, the Metropolitan Water District's aqueduct is being pushed to completion, publicly owned power lines are being strung, Arizona has high hopes of being justly treated—if she keeps her fists clenched—and the Pacific Southwest joins in prideful praise of a *fait accompli*.

This correspondent recalls vividly trips into the desert, through Imperial Valley, into Mexico on a handcar, down the steep sides of the Colorado in Nevada, and innumerable interviews with every shade of popular thought, which went into the grass-roots foundation of articles on the subject a dozen years ago. In the Monitor's files repose letters and resolutions of appreciation for its surveys of the situation, its editorials explaining the project, its news from Washington concerning progress of the legislation. They came from farmers, ranchers, chambers of commerce, public agencies and governmental units.

* * *

It was a great fight, but, like all fights, it is hard for the belligerents to stop. The present struggle concerns the name of the great dam, central figure of this network of projects.

There is no questioning the fact it was originally called Boulder Dam. The change to Hoover Dam was in line with precedent, and seemed generally popular, but the dam resumed its maiden name when the Democrats came to power. A highly vocal section of southern California, however, insists upon the Hoover designation. A Los Angeles daily alters "Boulder" to "Hoover" regularly in all its news dispatches, allowing President Roosevelt alone, in his recent dedicatory address, the privilege of calling the structure "Boulder Dam."

It would seem that the change of name is at best a tactical error, if political motives were behind it. But American politics has not yet learned the power of magnanimity. True enough, there are many stories to the effect that Mr. Hoover was never a real friend of Boulder Dam—that he favored strongly a low dam, and power developed by private corporations. Many early friends of the project believed this, and point out that the whole conception of Colorado River development in its many phases involves a political philosophy not entirely in accord with Mr. Hoover's policies. Yet from The Christian Science Monitor of March 29, 1924, I note this paragraph in a Washington dispatch:

"The letter of the Federal Power Commission favoring private development has drawn a sharp answer from Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who believes that a great natural resource such as the Colorado River should be developed by the Government for the best interests of the public rather than handing it over to private companies whose first concern is the development and sale of power for profit."